

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JANUARY, 1758.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- I. Conjectures on the present Crisis.
- II. Proposal to amend the Laws.
- III. Method to restore Plenty.
- IV. Iniquity of engrossing Corn.
- V. Reply to Convexo.
- VI. Proposal about Irish Provisions.
- VII. Of weighing Corn.
- VIII. History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, &c.
- IX. Report of the general Officers.
- X. Candid Reflections thereon.
- XI. Answer to those Reflections.
- XII. Farther Extracts from Dr. Battie.
- XIII. Siege of St. Augustine.
- XIV. French Motives for a Peace with us.
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- XVII. Jewish Belief of a future State.
- XVIII. Hor. Ode i. illucidated.
- XIX. Heads of a famous Speech.
- XX. Lake of Killarney described.
- XXI. Mathematical Questions, &c.
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- XXV. Court Martial on Gen. Mordaunt.
- XXVI. Reply to the Methodists.
- XXVII. Story of the Earl of Crawford.

- XXVIII. The Princess's Funeral.
- XXIX. The Lapland Conjuror.
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- XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER. Numerous Captures; Sea Fight in America; King's Message; Leghorn Fleet; Eclipse; to discover adulterated Flour; ripe Strawberries at Christmas; Fires; City Rout; Sessions at the Old-Bailey; Bills of Mortality for Dublin, Birmingham, Vienna, and Paris, &c. &c.
- XXXV. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.
- XXXVI. Alterations in Parliament.
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- XXXVIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXXIX. Catalogue of Books.
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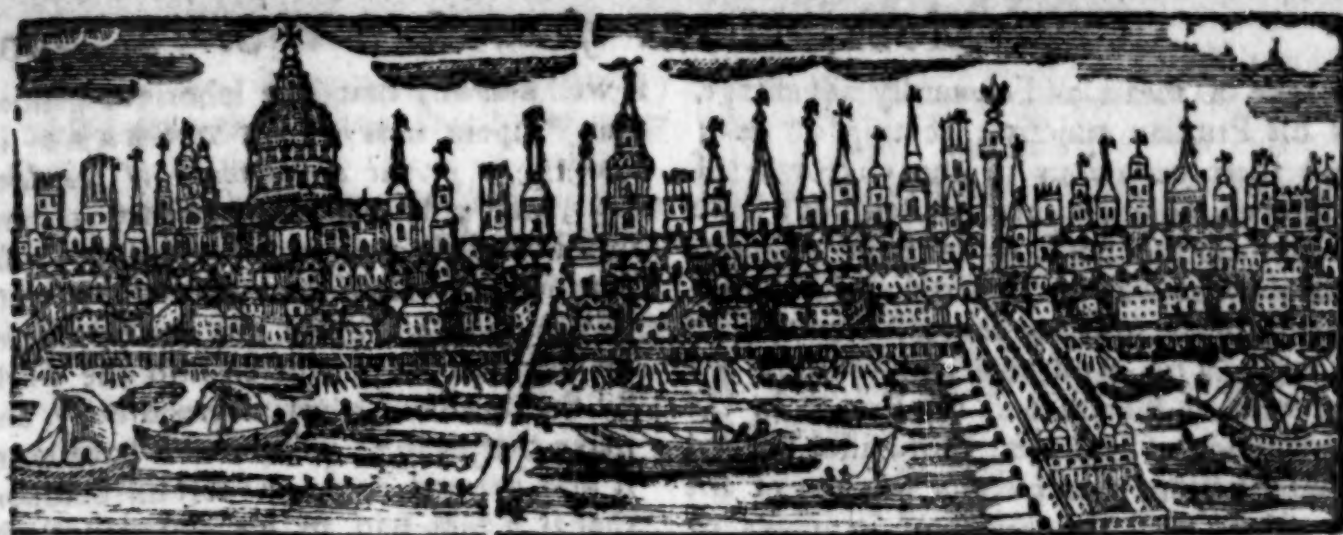
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*We hope those correspondents will excuse us, whose productions we have been obliged to defer, notwithstanding the addition of half a sheet to our usual quantity.*

*Subscriptions for a GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, Price about 4s. continue to be received by R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.*





T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE.  
For JANUARY, 1758.

CONJECTURES on the present STATE of  
EUROPE.



As the affairs of Europe are, perhaps, in the most critical situation that ever yet was seen, and the real views of the different powers not yet certainly known, it may not be amiss to form such conjectures, as are authorized by the behaviour of the different powers concerned in it.

The king of Prussia has proved, as far as the nature of such a transaction could admit of proof, that the queen of Hungary had long meditated the design of stripping him of that part of Silesia, which she formally ceded to him under the guarantee of Great-Britain; but tho' much superior to him in the number of her forces, and in resources for recruiting and paying them, she was afraid of entering the lists alone with him, and, under specious pretences, engaged the elector of Saxony to abet her designs: The court of Russia was engaged, by large presents to her ministers, to assist in putting a stop to the growing power of the Prussian monarch; his ambition was represented to that court as unbounded; an opportunity was only wanting to fall upon him. But this confederacy, great as it was, did not seem sufficient to insure success; the hereditary hatred that had subsisted for so many ages between the houses of Austria and Bourbon, gave way to the

January, 1758.

thirst of revenge the empress-queen entertained against the king of Prussia; and the liberties of Europe were no longer thought of, when her private interest and vengeance were in view. The disputes that kindled up a war between the English and French, about the limits of some territories in America, furnished that golden opportunity, which all their wisdom could not have foreseen; they greedily embraced it, and made shameful overtures to France, who, ever mindful of her own interest, seized this fair occasion of accomplishing by craft, what force had been aiming at for above a century; they closed in with the proposal, not with a view of destroying the Prussian monarch, as the blinded queen of Hungary, and her partizans, vainly imagined, but with a design of playing them off against each other; that the Germanick body, when weakened by their intestine divisions, might fall an easy prey to them.

In this light, it is presumed, the Russian court now sees the affair; for it is hardly to be supposed, their general would have ventured to withdraw his troops without orders; and his arraignment and trial, can only be considered as a politick farce to amuse those, whose fury would have carried them too great a length: For whatever the people at Vienna may think, the Russians are not so blind to their own interest, as not to see that they have less to fear from Prussia, alone and unassisted, than from France and Austria in conjunction. They, no doubt, had good information of the means France made use of to induce the senate of Sweden



to take a mean and cowardly advantage of his Prussian majesty's seeming distress; and their behaviour in the electorate of Hanover, no doubt, contributed not a little to confirm the Russians in their opinion, that the war was not undertaken for the recovery of Saxony, as they affected to give it out. The Austrians employed in the recovery of Silesia, and the French in the destruction of Hanover, prove also, beyond contradiction, that Saxony was out of the question; the unprecedented cruelties of the French, in the last mentioned electorate, shew that the blow is levelled at England; and their eagerness to do their work effectually, has made them overshoot the mark; for, instead of sending 24,000 men into Germany, which, by the treaty of the first of May, 1756, they had engaged themselves to furnish, Europe saw, with amazement, 120,000 crossing the Rhine. Can it with reason be imagined, that this prodigious army had no purposes of their own to serve? Can it be supposed they meant only to assist the queen of Hungary, already an over-match for the Prussians, without the assistance of either Russians or Swedes? Does not her base and ungrateful sharing in the spoils of Hanover, prove a settled design, not only of ruining the king of Prussia, but also those who shall dare to assist that prince in the glorious effort he is now making, to support his own independency, and the liberties of Europe? Does not this mean, scandalous, and cowardly league, call upon the friends of liberty to assist, by every means in their power, the glorious defender of it? He has had great and unexpected success: His virtues deserve it, and his wisdom will improve it: If we second him, as our own interest, nay, our preservation seems to require, we have every thing to expect from his valour and prudence. Let not murmuring at past miscarriages divert our attention from the main point; we are not so far gone in effeminacy and sloth, but we have got some men, who are willing and able to retrieve the nation's honour. Let us emulate the king of Prussia; let not a few misfortunes deject us: We have yet power, let us make a proper use of it. We find that, with their united force, prodigious as it is, they are not able to crush him.

Of the MULTIPLICITY of our LAWS.

**T**HERE is not any country in Europe, whose constitution is better calculated for the liberty of the subject, than that of Great-Britain: Yet it is certain, that our laws are so voluminous, that one man cannot carry them—Nay, it

is well known, that one laborious gentleman \* spent near FIFTY YEARS in making a *grand abridgment of the law cases*, and published above twenty volumes in folio—Still such was his arduous task, that he died before the whole of his work

was published. Since his death, the remainder has been ushered into the world by the means of a very learned body, and make compleat 23 volumes. I have heard it also averred, upon a certain occasion, that if a man had in his custody all the acts, law cases, and other matters that have been passed and wrote relative to the law, and they were placed in a waggon, *five able horses* could not draw them; and it is against one of our statute laws to add a *sixth*, unless the waggon has broad wheels.—Nevertheless we are bound, as becomes good subjects, to pay a dutiful obedience to the laws, let them be ever so voluminous, and to endeavour to understand them, as far as we are able. As we are speaking of the law, it puts me in mind of what our own, as well as foreign Gazettes, have proclaimed, in relation to several noble acts, which the most illustrious king of Prussia has performed, for the good of his people; two of which I shall here mention. First, His majesty has caused to be collected all his scattered laws, and taken them into his serious consideration, and, after the example of the immortal Justinian, reduced those laws into a new and concise *code*, which is extremely valuable, seeing that all affairs respecting property, and the administration of justice, are now very quick, and easily determined.—The plant becomes a tree. Secondly, The king has introduced, into his army, a new military exercise, which has been found, from experience, in several late battles, to be very useful, and is so much approved of here, that our troops are learning that discipline. It has been remarked of late years, that a parcel of youths have been received into several offices, to the prejudice of old, brave, and experienced men, who are too often left without employ: And as we so much approve of the Prussian exercise, some well-wishers to the welfare of their fellow subjects, think the Prussian laws might also be equally useful, if they were known here; and to make them so, they believe it would be highly commendable in our governors, if they would be so good to send some of these youths, at the publick expence, to study those laws, and learn the manner of conducting the proceedings in their courts of justice: And that we may not suffer at home for want of



of their services, those well-wishers most humbly think their places might be extremely well supplied by some of the gentlemen above spoken of, and by that means they may all become very useful to their country. Indeed, it is said, the Prussian laws are so plain, that they are easily learnt: Then of course, supposing they are youths of quick and lively abilities, their stay abroad will be very short. Upon their return, they will be able to report, to our superiors, the purport of the Prussian laws, which, no doubt, if practicable, will be ingrafted into the English. Should that be the case, they will, to be sure, be jointly employed with some adepts in our own laws, and paid for their trouble, during the recess of parliament, to reduce those now in being, relating to *treason, felony, debts, bankruptcies, trespasses, the poor*, and all other material matters, into separate bills; which, when done, and passed into different acts of parliament, and that in as concise a manner as the Prussian laws are, it certainly will be of infinite advantage to the publick; and then a man may hope, after he has served a few years clerkship, to be properly qualified to practise and conduct causes with the same celerity and precision, as the present Prussian lawyers are said to do:—For at present, I have heard it asserted, that some have spent many years, in only endeavouring to attain a competent knowledge of the several cases stated in the reports (as they are stiled) of *two* of the capital and celebrated lawyers in a certain island. In short, if what is so much wished for by some, should take place in England, a man might reasonably expect, one time or other, to be able to carry his law books under his arm: And when these matters are accomplished, our countrymen so skilled in the Prussian laws, will deserve to be farther rewarded; and, in truth, every faithful subject will rejoice, to see them properly provided for in the publick offices.—Whereas it is now unknown what these young gentlemen have done for the benefit of the nation, to entitle them to the favours that have been so plentifully heaped on them, to the prejudice of those, who are well known to have deserved well, and are yet left destitute of any employ.—It is an old, and a true saying, *That the brave experienced elders ought to be first preferred, and that a man should stay his time*—however, that saying may be forgot by some in Great-Britain.

From the LONDON EVENING-POST.

S I R,

As the act passed last session of parliament for preventing the high price

of corn, by prohibiting the use of it in the distillery, by allowing the importation of foreign corn, and forbidding the exportation of our own, had not all the good effects which the legislature reasonably expected from it; but was, in a great measure, frustrated by the avarice and evil practices of the several dealers in it; and as the price of corn is now rising higher, and may, too likely, if not timely stopped, reduce the poor of this kingdom to the dreadful alternative of being either starved or hanged; it is the duty of every individual to contribute, as far as he can, towards preventing so great a calamity: I have therefore again considered that very interesting subject, and sent you the following thoughts upon it; and am,

SIR, Your humble servant,

BRITANNICUS.

C That a real scarcity of corn in the kingdom ought to be the only reason for raising the price of it, will, I suppose, be allowed by every one.

That there was a general good crop of corn, throughout the kingdom, last harvest, cannot be denied.

D That there is as much corn in the kingdom in one year, when the harvest is tolerably good, as will serve all its inhabitants two, is generally believed.

E That the present high price of corn cannot therefore (as none could have since been legally exported) be owing to any real scarcity of it in the kingdom, seems to be past all contradiction.

F That the engrossers, retainers, forestallers, and regraters, the cornfactors, farmers, millers, and meal-men, have all contributed to enhance and keep up the price of corn, under the pretence of a scarcity of it in the nation, tho' the dearthness of it is owing only to their avarice and illegal practices, seems undeniable.

G To put a stop, therefore, to such wicked and unlawful practices; to prevent the poor from being starved by an artificial famine, and to take away all pretence of a scarcity of corn in the kingdom in times of plenty, it is humbly proposed:

H That a publick register-office for grain, be appointed in every county; and that, within days after they shall be so appointed and set up, all persons, dealers in grain, whosoever, shall enter the true quantity of all kinds of grain, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, which they have in their several possessions; and that all persons shall annually, within days, after inning any kind of grain, enter the same, and the true quantity thereof, to the best of their knowledge and belief, in their several counties and register-offices.



offices. As by such a method, the real quantity of grain in the kingdom would be nearly known; and as the number of its inhabitants may be pretty near reckoned, it would be far from being difficult to calculate how much would be sufficient for their annual subsistence; and, consequently, it would be impossible for the dealers in grain hereafter, to raise the price of it, under the pretence of scarcity, when there is plenty in the kingdom.

I would also further propose, that the laws against engrossers, forestallers, and regraters, may be more fully explained and enforced.

And as the illegal practices of selling by sample, and regrating, is one cause of the high price of corn; and which first begun in our London markets, and from thence spread itself through the kingdom; and as the price of grain through the nation is, in a great measure, regulated by the London market, I would propose, that an effectual stop should be put to that illegal and wicked practice of sample-jobbing, by establishing a legal, fair, and open market in this metropolis, where every consumer might go and purchase whatever quantity of grain he wanted at first hand, and prime cost.

And, as there is great deceit in selling grain by measure, I would propose, that all grain, through the kingdom, should be sold by weight.

I would also propose, that all millers should be prohibited from grinding any corn for sale on their own account.

And if a proper number of mills were erected on the banks of the Thames, between this city and Kingston, at the publick expence, it would, I apprehend, be a means of supplying this metropolis better with bread.

But, notwithstanding these, or any other regulations that may be thought of or made, I am very apprehensive, that the engrossers, and farmers, if they should still be allowed the liberty of hoarding up and keeping back their corn from coming to market, will continue to keep the price of it up, and even raise it to what degree they please; I cannot therefore help thinking it not only very necessary, but highly reasonable, that, when there is plenty of corn in the kingdom, and yet it shall be raised to an extravagant price, and the poor thereby reduced to great extremity, by the avarice of the possessors of it, they should be compelled, by a strong and clear law, to bring it to market.

To the CITIZEN.

I AM sorry to observe to what a height of iniquity, we, of this age, and of this nation, have arrived. The fear of shame is vanished, and modesty is no more. We don't fear to sin with a high hand, and in a publick manner. Murder has erected its head, walks the streets, and dares to destroy, at noon-day, in defiance of laws human and divine. Murderers do I call the ingrossing confederacy! Are they not worse? Are not highwaymen and house-breakers innocents, in comparison with these? Do they deserve to be placed in so black a list, and to be numbered with such a tribe? A tribe that may slay numbers, and delights to make thousands and tens of thousands miserable! How do they grind the face of the poor, and labour to deprive them of the staff and comfort of life! How shamefully do they live upon the lives of their fellow-creatures, and sport in their blood! Don't they exceed the cannibals in wickedness? Are not they merciful when compared with these? They soon put men out of their misery, but *these* protract life to make it wretched! They destroy at once, but *these* by piece-meal, and with lingering torments. What a disgrace are these men to society! What a scandal to the rational creation! What evils do they occasion! What distresses bring! They not only enhance the price of provisions, but expose our persons to dangers at home and abroad. They are not content to pick our pockets themselves, but tempt others to do it. What temptations do they give men to prey upon the innocent, and commit murder and robbery! What a variety of tormenting instruments do they use! What a scene of woe open! What a dismal tragedy act! Who can plead their cause, vindicate such a character, and such shameful behaviour? Think of the discord and confusion they occasion in families! Bring to your mind the gloomy consequences of their behaviour! Let the parent, the dying wife, and the starving children, be brought upon the stage, and let their case be considered! Let the suicide be exhibited! Let the hanging, the drowning which they occasion, be viewed; this must raise our indignation, and write infamy on the forehead of such men. Dare they appear with such a character, and glory in such an escutcheon!—Has not God opened his hand, distributed his favours very liberally, and are not we deprived of these



by the iniquity of man? What an attempt is this!—Till this grievance is rectified, let us not talk of our excellent laws. Till this horrible wickedness is reformed, let us not pretend to christianity, and glory in the protestant name.

CHRISTIANUS.

To CONVE XO.

(See our last Vol. p. 593.)

S I R,

AS you was so candid as at once to allow me, that *matter* is *unperceived*; it follows that we are thus far *agreed*, that *houses, mountains, trees, books*, and, in short, that all the visible world are but *sensations*. And tho', for want of thinking of what you granted, you afterwards call the *organs* of *sense, matter*, yet as they are perceived, they cannot be *matter*, which is *unperceived*. The whole of the difference then between our opinions, is this; you say the Deity makes use of an *instrument* to excite sensations in our minds, I maintain he does not; if you can alledge any reason, why God *should* make use of an *instrument*, I will immediately end the dispute, by *granting* he *does*; if you *cannot* alledge a reason *why* he *should*, it is *prejudice* in you to maintain he *does*.

Yours, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the GAZETTEER.

S I R,

UPON reading the following paragraph in your paper of the 27th instant, viz. "there are upwards of twelve large Dutch ships at Cork, most of them from Amsterdam; which are taking in provisions, and will clear out for St. Sebastian's and Eustatia; but we are told, there is too much reason to believe they are designed for Louisbourg, where there is a great dearth of provisions at present." The following thoughts occurred, which you will communicate to the publick, in case they should appear new, or worthy of attention.

If the provisions at Cork are not all taken off for our own shipping, it is very reasonable the proprietors of them should be at liberty to vend them to whom they can, otherwise the commodity would perish, and the owners be greatly injured in their property, if not ruined: But if they sell them, knowing them designed for the French, with whom we are at war, they are guilty of high treason: It is a very easy matter to distinguish by the houses at Cork, which ship there provisions on foreign bottoms, whether they are loyal subjects or not to the king of Great-Britain.

May it not therefore be expedient, at this critical juncture, that they should be immediately stopt at Cork, and to obviate any clamour arising by such a proceeding, that the government should take them off the hands of the present possessors, allowing them such a profit, as might be deemed sufficient to indemnify them for any damages they could pretend to, by the said provisions not going to the markets they were designed for. In case such, a step should seem well calculated for weakening the enemy, wherever it may be intended they are to be attacked; and to prevent the national disgrace of again failing in any future undertaking, one may venture to pronounce, that whatever may be the expence, the nation will chearfully bear it, and applaud the measure.

The government being possessed of these provisions, they might be distributed in our fleet; they might, in part, be sent to Gibraltar; they might be disposed of, at under rate, to the distressed poor, or the army of observation, which stands in need of every assistance, might, in some degree, be relieved by them: In short, were not it better to throw them into the sea, than to suffer them to be carried to the French, to enable them to cut our throats; or, what is as bad, to baffle our designs? But yet, after all, if those Dutch provision ships are permitted to sail with their loadings from Cork, it is to be hoped care will be taken that a good convoy of English men of war should accompany them to the port or ports of their destination, and see they do not fall into the hands of our enemies, so as to provide them with weapons to defeat our schemes, or to enable them to put into execution theirs.

Bath, Jan. 21,

Yours,

1758.

An ANTIGALLICAN.

(See our last Vol. p. 535.)

To the AUTHOR of the GAZETTEER.

S I R,

AS you have interested yourself in the behalf of the poor, by recommending in your paper, what you thought might contribute to their relief, in regard to the high price of corn and grain (which is now under the consideration of parliament) give me leave to suggest to you, what I think well worth attention, as, in my opinion, it will be an infallible benefit to them, and to every person who buys corn to grind for the use of his family, and that is, an obligation upon farmers, &c. to sell their corn by weight instead of measure; as the latter is, to the buyer, extremely deceitful in many respects, viz.



*in the difference of measures, the manner of measuring, and in the quality of the corn.* The first is too notorious, and the consequence too obvious to require explanation: And as to the second, it is well known, that a person may, by art, if dishonestly inclined, make a much less quantity fill his measure than there ought to be, as was the case in regard to salt (which was much complained of) whilst *that* was permitted to be sold by measure. In respect to the quality of corn, there is still a *much greater* difference; for that which is brought in dry, and in its nature good, will weigh more, by eight or ten pounds in a bushel, than such as has received damage in the field, is thin in the grain, or not well winnowed and cleaned, tho' the measure is exactly the same; consequently, in this last sort, less flour will be produced, and the poor man pays for what he *has not*; whereas, was he to buy by weight, there would be little or no deception; for the thinner or lighter any corn is, the more in quantity must be required to any certain weight. We have a law that prescribes eight gallons to a bushel, &c. called the Winchester measure, to be used throughout the kingdom; but that is disregarded and evaded in almost all parts, except in London; and it is with great reason feared, that if any other measure should be appointed, it will be varied from in the same manner; which selling by weight, under proper regulations, cannot be liable to; and by this, the price of corn will, in all places, be more equally fixed, and the affize of bread more easily settled.

What I have said above, in regard to the deceitfulness of measure, is well known to every person conversant in husbandry; and as it may, at this time in particular, be serviceable to the publick if others were likewise acquainted with it, I give you the trouble of considering it, hoping that you will communicate it in such manner as you think proper, and with such additions and improvements, as you shall find necessary, and you will oblige,

January 25, Your humble servant,  
1758. A COUNTRYMAN.

P. S. It is absolutely necessary that malt should continue to be sold by measure, as the buyer will be as much deceived in the weight of that, as in the measure of the other; for bad malt will always weigh more than good, for this plain reason, viz. that part of it is not malted at all, because, having received damage in the field, it will not work, and therefore retains its original weight. (See our last Vol. p. 542.)

SCHWEIDNITZ, the capital of a dukedom of the same name, in the dutchy of Silesia, lies in  $16^{\circ} 25'$  of east longitude, and in latitude  $50^{\circ} 47'$ , 26 miles south of Breslaw. (See the Map in our last Vol. p. 528) it was ceded to his Prussian majesty, with the rest of that dutchy, in 1742, and was taken by the Austrians in December last, the garrison surrendering prisoners of war. His Prussian majesty has blocked it up, since his late glorious success, and news of its being retaken is daily expected. (See our last Vol. p. 621.) By the annexed beautiful Plan, it appears to be a place of considerable strength.

*Translation of the Ode written by the King of Prussia, immediately after the Victory gained, over the combined Armies of France and the Empire, at Rossbach; which was set to Musick, and performed in the Queen of Prussia's Apartment at Berlin, the fifth of last Month.*

## I.

O H thou on whom the nations call,  
Father, and Lord of all,  
Uncreated, undefin'd,  
Whom the rude Indian worships in the wind:  
By whatsoever name thou would'st be term'd,  
Immaculate! Supreme!  
Omniscient, infinite, eternal Mind!  
In thankful gratitude before thy throne I fall.

## II.

Deserted by my sole allies,  
Beneath inclement skies,  
And in a foreign land,  
With foes encompass'd upon ev'ry hand,  
Who, with their agents dire,  
Depopulating sword, consuming fire,  
Like sacrificers with the fun'ral brand,  
Impatient to destroy me, haste with victor cries.

## III.

But, in thy clear impartial fight,  
How vain is human might!  
Dauntless I dare the field,  
Arm'd with my cause, at once both spear and shield.  
And lo! their troops give way,  
They shrink, they fly; pursue! we win the day:  
Each soldier seems the bolt of Jove to wield,  
And ev'ry single arm's a thousand strong in fight.

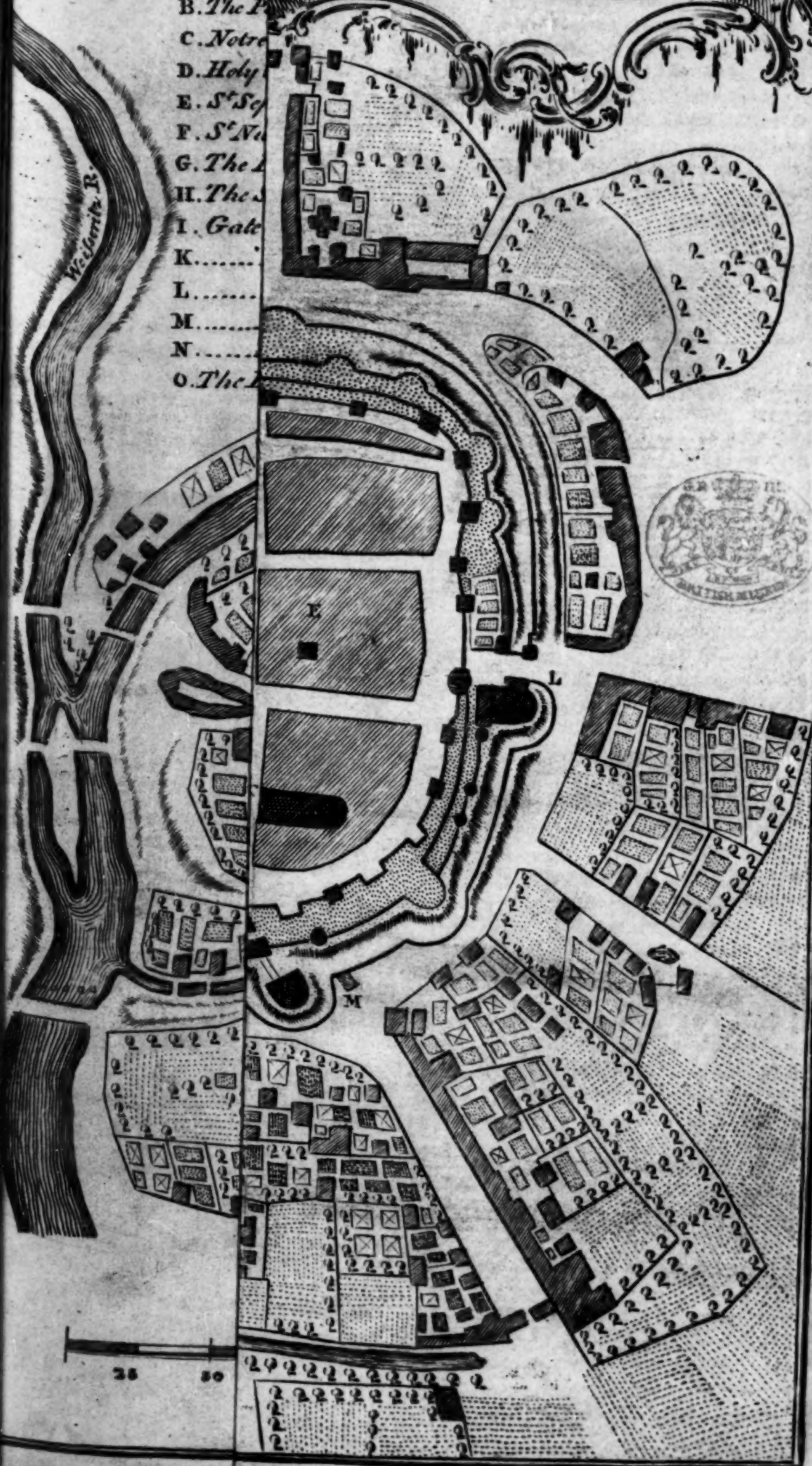
## IV.

To fortune then due praise accord,  
Fortune! was that my word?  
Rather to justice let me say,  
Justice, to whom we owe the glorious day:  
She, from her lofty throne,  
On the contending multitudes look'd down;  
Then rais'd her arm each party's right to weigh,  
[ploy'd her sword.  
And, as she sound her scales, so the em-



# The Plan of SCHWEIDNITZ.

- A. The T
- B. The P
- C. Notre
- D. Holy
- E. S<sup>t</sup> Sep
- F. S<sup>t</sup> Na
- G. The L
- H. The S
- I. Gate
- K. ....
- L. ....
- M. ....
- N. ....
- O. The L





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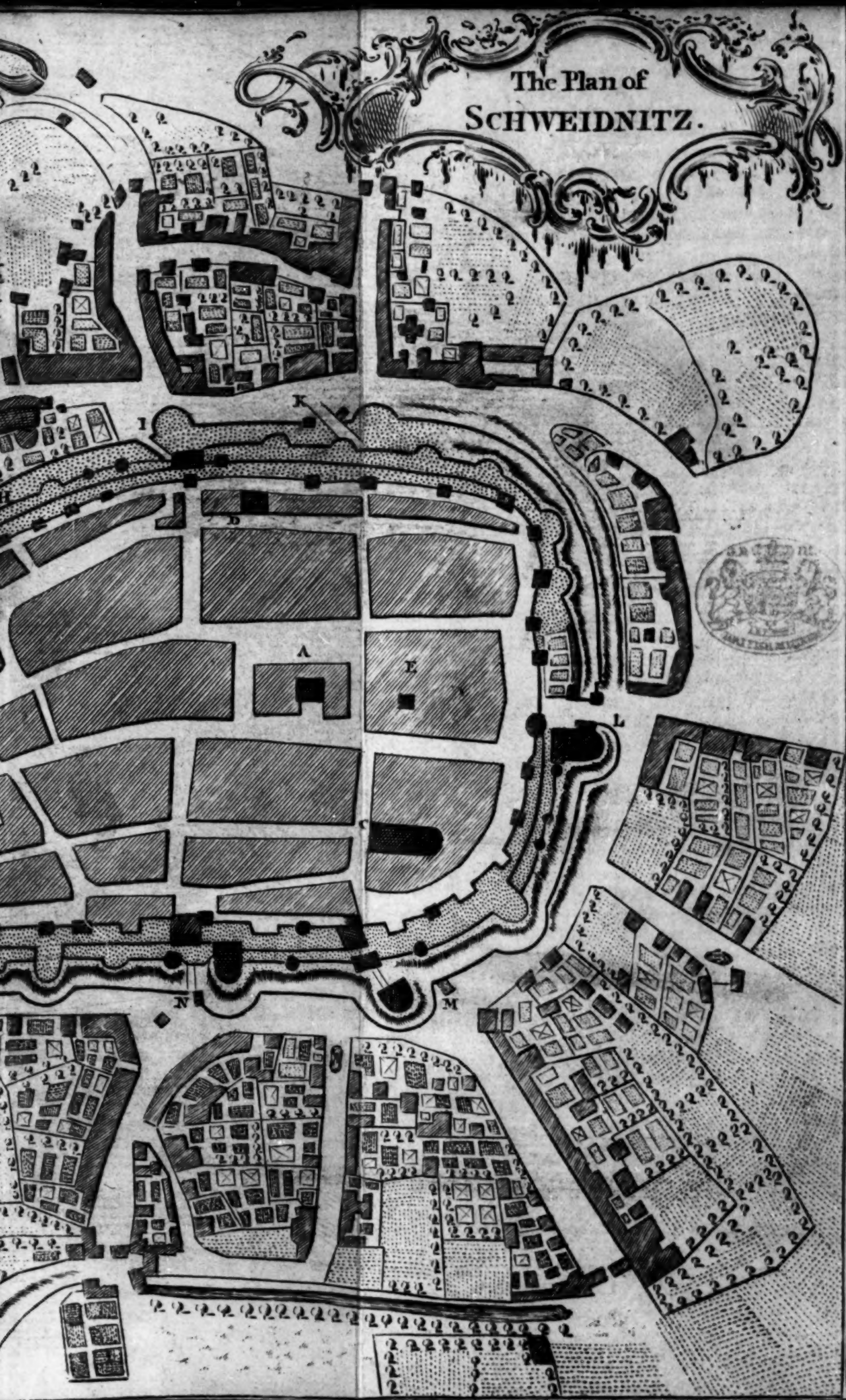


- A. The Town House.....
- B. The Parish.....
- C. Notre Dame. Our Lady
- D. Holy Cross.....
- E. S. Sepulchre's.....
- F. S. Nicholas's.....
- G. The Hospital.....
- H. The School or Colledge.
- I. Gate of Croswitz.....
- K..... of Bagon.....
- L..... of Stiegen.....
- M..... of Keypen.....
- N..... of S. Peter.....
- O. The Lower Gate.....





The Plan of  
SCHWEIDNITZ.









# The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from our Appendix for 1757, p. 631.*

**I**N order to understand the next following bill, I must premise, that by an act of the 5th of queen Elizabeth, and another of the first of king James I. the Justices of the peace, at their quarter sessions, were impowered to fix the rate of wages payable to weavers, and, indeed, to all sorts of journeymen and labourers whatsoever. Now, that such a regulation should have been made in those days, when the nature of trade and manufactures was very little understood, was not very surprizing; but it is surprizing, that an attempt should have been made to revive and enforce this regulation, so lately as in the session preceding this last; for labour of all kinds is a commodity which, in its own nature, must be altering every day, according to the demand for any particular sort of labour, and the number of workmen ready to be employed in that sort of labour, especially in those sorts of labour which relate to any sort of commodities usually exported. It is therefore unjust, and, indeed, impossible, to fix the price, especially of such sorts of labour, for any certain time.

I know it may be said, that by the assizes of bread we fix the price of the labour of the baker, and, by law, we have fixed the price of labour for journeymen taylors; but, with respect to bread, there can never be any great variation in the demand for labour, or in the number of workmen ready to be employed; and, besides, the price of bread is fixed from week to week, which it would be impossible to do with regard to any other sort of labour. And, with respect to journeymen taylors, every one knows, that the law for fixing the price of their labour is, upon every general mourning, or any such extraordinary occasion, broke through; and, at other times, there can be little variation in the demand for labour, or the number of workmen ready to be employed. Therefore it may be laid down as a general rule, that no attempt ought ever to be made to fix, by law, a price upon labour, especially any sort of labour relative to any exportable commodity.

Yet, in pursuance of, and by authority of the laws I have mentioned, some justices of the peace in Gloucestershire took upon them, in November, 1756, to set a

January, 1758.

price upon the labour of weavers in that county; and this they did at the desire of a multitude of weavers, who, by combinations and tumults, endeavoured to compel the clothiers to pay them a greater price for their labour than it was possible for them to allow. This obliged the clothiers to apply to parliament for relief; and, on the 7th of February last, a petition was presented and read from the clothiers, and others employed in the woolen manufacture of Stroudwater, and places adjacent, in the said county, in behalf of themselves, and many thousands more, reciting the said laws, and representing the said proceedings of the justices and weavers; and alledging, that the nature of the woolen manufactures, and the variety of shapes into which broad cloth is made, rendered it impossible to form any just or adequate rate of wages applicable to all circumstances, or under which the manufacture in general could possibly subsist or be carried on; and therefore praying the house to take into their consideration the melancholy situation of the trade of that country, and that so much of the said acts as gave power to the justices of peace, to make any rate for wages, might be amended, or that the petitioners might have such other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

As soon as this petition was read, there was another petition presented to the house and read, from the clothiers and other manufacturers of broadcloth, in the town of Shepton-Mallet, in the county of Somerset; which petition alledged further, that the prices given to weavers, and other inferior workmen, in the cloathing business, are so much increased beyond the practice of former times, and foreign countries, that the woolen manufactures of this kingdom have not, for some time past, nor can now be sold abroad at such low prices as those of other countries, in consequence whereof the said business hath, for several years last past, been gradually declining, and is now at a very low ebb, particularly in the places aforesaid, where the same used greatly to flourish; and therefore praying, &c.

As our parliament is always ready to give ear to the complaints of industrious subjects, both these petitions were referred



to the consideration of a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and to report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house.

On the 13th, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition from the clothiers, and others employed in the woollen manufacture in the borough of Chippenham, in Wiltshire, whose names were thereunto subscribed, complaining and praying much the same as in the first petition abovementioned; which petition was referred to the said committee. And on the 24th, Mr. Berkeley reported, that the committee had considered the matter of the first of the said petitions (no person appearing before the said committee on behalf of the two other petitions) and had directed him to report the same, as it appeared to them, together with their resolution thereupon; which report being read, their resolution was, that, in their opinion, the petitioners in the said petition, had fully proved the allegations of their petition. But, as the committee had not resolved upon any motion, the report was recommitted to the same committee, and they were ordered to withdraw immediately into the speaker's chamber; which they accordingly did, and the same day Mr. Berkeley reported the foregoing resolution; and, 2dly, That, in their opinion, the house should be moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the said act of the 29th of his present majesty; and also an act of the 13th of his late majesty, for the better regulation of the woollen manufacture: Which motion being then made, and leave being given accordingly, Mr. Nicholson Calvert, Mr. Hanger, Mr. Prowse, Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. John Harris, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

As the bill was very short, Mr. Nicholson Calvert presented it next day to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. And, on the 1st of March, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the several poor and distressed broad-cloth weavers of the parishes of Stroud, Minchin-Hampton, Bisley, and other adjacent parishes and places, in Gloucestershire, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves, and many thousands more of their distressed brethren, alledging, that in case the clothiers should prevail in their said petition, the petitioners would be in a worse situation than before the law was made in their behalf; and therefore praying, that no such act might pass, as prayed by the said

petition; or, if the house should think fit to amend or explain the aforesaid act, there might be some power left in the justices of the peace, or elsewhere, that the petitioners might not be subject to the arbitrary will and power of the said clothiers; and that the petitioners, if there should be occasion, might be heard by their counsel, or otherwise, against the passing of such bill as desired by the clothiers in their said petition, several of the suggestions therein being, as the petitioners doubted not but to prove, false and untrue.

Thus we find, that the same difference happened between the clothiers and weavers about labour, as generally happens between the buyer and seller, with respect to every other sort of commodity: The buyer always thinks the price too high, and the seller as constantly thinks it too low: But every commodity will, at last, come to its proper and just value, if the market be left to its natural course, and not confounded by ill-contrived regulations, or prejudiced by combinations, monopolies, or any other sort of forestalling. In the present case, if the advice of the poor weavers had been followed, they would probably have undone themselves: The parliament might have impowered the justices, and the justices might have fixed a price; but if that price had been higher than the clothiers could afford to pay, all of them, or at least all who provide for a foreign market, would have given up their business: Nay, we might in a little time have had woollen clothes smuggled in upon us, as well as tea and brandy from France; and then, most of our clothiers who provide for the home market, must likewise have given up their business, the consequence of which would have been, that most of our weavers, spinners, &c. would have no work to do at any price; for the parliament could not have compelled a clothier to continue his business, at least, it could not have compelled him to do so, after he had ruined himself by giving a greater price for labour than he could afford to pay; and the price they can afford, they will always give without compulsion, if care be taken to prevent every sort of monopoly or combination; for there may be combinations among masters to lower the price, as well as among workmen to raise the price of labour; and the former ought as carefully to be prevented by law as the latter, which, I must confess, is not so carefully provided against by our law as it ought to be; and therefore this very petition may perhaps hereafter occasion a general law against



against combinations of all kinds; but it is manifest, that, if the prayer of it had been granted, the weavers might probably have ruined themselves, as well as the woollen manufactures of their country.

However, as our parliament is always willing to hear what may be said, even against the most evident proposition, this petition was ordered to lie upon the table, until the bill should be read a second time; and the bill being then presently read a second time, and committed, this petition was referred to the committee; and it was ordered, that the petitioners should be heard by their counsel before the committee, upon their said petition, if they thought fit.

March the 7th, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition from the gentlemen and landholders in the several parishes of Stroud, Bisley, Minchin-Hampton, Horfeley, and parishes adjacent, in Gloucestershire, for, and on behalf of themselves, and many other gentlemen and landholders in the said parishes, representing several bad consequences, which the petitioners alledged, they apprehended would arise, in case a bill should pass, to divest the justices of the power of regulating the weavers wages; and therefore expressing their hope, that no amendment which the house might think proper to make to that law, should extend so far as to take away all power from the justices for settling the weavers wages; or if the house should think fit to alter or amend the said law, that a power somewhere might be lodged to ascertain and regulate the weavers wages, and that the petitioners might have such further and other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition likewise was referred to the said committee; and the next day an instruction was ordered to the committee, that the petitioners, in the first of the above-mentioned petitions, be heard by their counsel, before the said committee, in favour of the bill.

Thus both parties were fully heard, and all the witnesses produced by either side examined before the committee on the bill; and, on the 17th, Mr. Nicholson Calvert reported, that the committee had heard counsel against, as well as in favour of the bill; and had examined the allegations of the bill, and found the same to be true; and that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report to the house; and the report being then taken into consideration, the amendments were all agreed to, and an amendment made by the house to the bill, after which the bill,

with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed.

The next day the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, where it was agreed to without any amendment, and returned to the commons on the 25th; so that it received the royal assent, by commission, on the 1st of April following.

The bill, thus passed into a law, contains in substance, that so much of the recited act, of the 29th of his present majesty as enacts, that the justices of the peace might make rates for the payment of wages to weavers, &c. shall be repealed. That all contracts or agreements made, or to be made, between clothiers and weavers, in respect to wages, shall, from and after May 1, 1757, be valid, notwithstanding any rate made, or to be made. That the said contracts or agreements are to extend only to the actual prices or rates of workmanship or wages, and not the payment thereof in any other manner than in money, contrary to the said act, 29 Geo. II. and that, if any clothier shall refuse, or neglect to pay the weaver the wages, or price agreed on in money, within two days after the work shall be performed and delivered in (the same being demanded) he shall forfeit 40s. for every such offence.

This is the substance of the act; and it shews, how ready our parliaments are to alter, amend, or even repeal any law they have made, when, by experience (the great test of all human regulations) it is found to be inconsistent with the publick good. But before I leave this subject, I cannot omit observing, that the passing of this bill into a law, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition it met with from without doors, is a great honour to the administration for the time being. If the ministers had joined in, or countenanced the opposition, I believe, every one will suppose, that the bill would not have passed into a law; and their not having done so, is a proof of their not being covetous of any power that may contribute towards giving them an undue influence at elections. As they have the power of appointing our justices of the peace, any power lodged in the hands of our justices of the peace, may be said to be lodged in the hands of our ministers. Let us then consider how many of our clothiers have a vote at some election; and how much afraid they must generally have been of disobliging the court by their way of voting at any election, if the power of fixing the rate of wages to weavers had been continued in the hands of the justices of peace



peace: A private hint from a minister might have made the justices of peace fix the price of wages to weavers, and all other workmen employed in the manufacture, at a higher rate than it was possible for the clothiers to afford; so that every clothier in that county must have removed out of it, or must have given up his business. Might not this have given an unpopular minister a great, but undue influence at many elections?

I must also, upon this occasion, observe, that the allegation in the Somerset petition beforementioned, is a most alarming circumstance: If the prices or wages of workmen be so much increased, beyond the practice of former times, and foreign countries, as is therein represented, it must be attended with the most dangerous consequences to the trade and manufactures of this kingdom. That the fact is, in a great measure, true, I very little doubt, tho' the petitioners did not put themselves to the expence of sending up witnesses to prove it, because it was not necessary upon the present occasion. It therefore highly deserves the attention of the legislature, in order to find out the causes of this increase of the price of labour in this country, beyond what it formerly was, or now is in foreign countries. The most obvious cause certainly is, the multitude of our taxes upon the necessaries of life, and upon those conveniencies of life which even our poor labouring people have always been accustomed to enjoy. But there is another cause which is not, I believe, so much as suspected by many among us, and that is, the prodigious extension of our paper currency, and paper credit. Gold and silver have certainly their just value as well as every other sort of mercantile commodity, and the value of those commodities, like that of all others, depends upon their plenty or scarcity. They are of much less value now, in all parts of Europe, than they were two or three hundred years ago. That is to say, a greater weight of gold or silver must now be given for a quantity of any other common sort of commodity, for example, a quarter of wheat, than it would have been necessary to give for the same quantity two or three hundred years ago. And if, in any particular country of Europe, the quantity of circulating gold or silver, should be much greater than in any other country of Europe, the value of them would be less; that is to say, all other sorts of common commodities, and labour among the rest, would be dearer in that country, than in any other country of Europe. I say, circulating

gold or silver, because while they lie hidden in secret places, or locked up in the strong boxes of the misers, or the bouffets of the luxurious, they are the same as if they were still in the bowels of the earth.

Now paper currency, and paper credit, by which I mean Bank, and bankers notes, and transfers of stock, whilst they hold their credit, are the very same, and produce the very same effect with circulating gold and silver: And if we add these to our national stock of real circulating gold and silver, I believe, every one will grant, that we have, in this country, a much greater quantity of circulating gold and silver, than they have in any other country under the sun, or at least in Europe; therefore gold and silver must be of less value in this country than in any other, and consequently every other commodity, which is not more plenty in this country than in any other, must bear a higher price than it does in any other country.

I therefore think we may justly conclude, that the great extension of our paper currency, and paper credit, may be deemed one cause why the price of labour, in most sorts of business, has, in this country, increased, beyond what it was in former times, or is now in foreign countries. But when I say this, I do not mean to insinuate, that our paper currency, and paper credit, ought to be intirely abolished. In the common course of things, both are useful when kept within due bounds. Bank, and bankers notes, contribute to increase the trading fund of the nation, to increase personal credit, and to reduce the natural interest of money in this country; and transfers of stock, provided that stock consists solely of the trading stock of a banking, or trading company, contribute likewise to increase the trading fund of the nation, by drawing into trade the money of those who, from their education, or circumstances, cannot themselves engage in carrying on any trade. But our misfortune has been, that the increase of our national debt has kept equal pace with the increase of our paper currency, and paper credit; so that the increase of the latter has no way contributed to increase the trading fund of the nation, or to increase personal credit, or to reduce the natural interest of money. On the contrary, it has greatly diminished the trading fund of the nation, and has almost annihilated personal credit in money affairs. It has, indeed, increased publick credit, and reduced the natural interest of money upon publick funds and mortgages of land; and



and a tradesman, or merchant in top credit may, perhaps, be able to discount a bill or note at less than legal interest; but this cannot enable him to venture to extend his trade much beyond his own proper stock or fund; nothing can do this, but his being able to borrow money at a low interest upon his own bond or personal security, and being sure of being allowed to keep that money for a term of years, or of being able to borrow the like sum at the like interest from some other person, if that creditor should demand his money; and of this sort of credit we have now hardly any such thing amongst us, at any rate of interest whatsoever; which is one of the causes of the many bankruptcies now amongst us.

[To be continued in our next.]

*Extracts from the REPORT of the general Officers, appointed by his Majesty's Warrant of the 1st of November, 1757, to enquire into the Failure of the late Expedition on the Coast of France. Continued from our Appendix for last Year, p. 653.*

THESE were the most important of the papers laid before the court of enquiry, and his majesty's warrant for holding the said court was as follows.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we were pleased, in August last, to send a number of troops on an expedition against France, with orders and instructions to attempt, as far as should be found practicable, a descent on the French coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and, by a vigorous impression, force that place; and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of their power, all docks, magazines, arsenals, and shipping, that should be found there; and to exert such other efforts, as should be judged most proper for annoying the enemy, as by our several instructions to the commander of our said forces does more fully appear: And whereas the troops sent for these purposes are returned to Great-Britain, no attempt having been made to land on the coast of France; concerning the causes of which failure we think it necessary that enquiry should be made by the general officers herein after named, in order that they may report those causes to us, for our better information: Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby nominate and appoint our right trusty, and entirely beloved cousin and counsellor Charles duke of Marlborough lieutenant general, our trusty and well beloved George Sackville, commonly called lord George Sackville, and John Waldegrave,

major-generals of our forces, to examine and enquire touching the matters aforesaid. And you are to give notice to the said general officers, when and where they are to meet for the said examination. And the said general officers are hereby directed, to cause you to summon such persons (whether the generals, or other officers employed in the expedition, or others) as are necessary to give information touching the said matters, or as shall be desired by those, who were employed in the expedition: And the said general officers are hereby farther directed to hear such persons as shall offer to give them information touching the same; and they are authorized, empowered, and required, strictly to examine into the matters beforementioned, and to report a state thereof, as it shall appear to them, together with their opinion thereon. All which you are to transmit to our secretary of war, to be by him laid before us for our consideration. And for so doing this shall be, as well to you, as to our said general officers, and all others concerned, a sufficient warrant. Given at our court at Kensington, this first day of November, 1757, in the thirty-first year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,

BARRINGTON.

To our trusty and well beloved Thomas Morgan, Esq; judge advocate general of our forces, or his deputy.

By authority of this warrant, the general officers therein named met at the judge advocate general's office, November 12, 1757, and, after the several papers laid before them were read, Sir John Mordaunt was asked, what had been his reason, if he had no objection to laying them before the court, which had prevented his majesty's instructions and orders from being carried into execution. Whereupon he delivered in his reasons in writing as follows:

'In order to give all the satisfaction in my power, I have reduced into writing, the fullest account of the whole matter I am able to give.

When I first received his majesty's commands in regard to this expedition, I was told, that the object of it was to make a diversion on the coast of France.

That, as far as respected Rochefort in particular, it was on the footing of a *coup de main*, or surprize, and that, consequently, if the design was discovered, or the alarm taken, it would be next to impossible to execute it.



I also understood, that unless a proper place for the landing, and safe retreat of the troops was discovered, particularly where the ships could protect them, and a safe communication with the fleet, and conveyance of supplies from it was secured, the attempt could not be made.

In confirmation of which I beg leave to take notice of two paragraphs in a paper given me upon this occasion by Sir John Ligonier, commander in chief of his majesty's land forces, whose long experience, and great abilities in the art of war, will surely vindicate any officer who is guided by so good an authority; containing his observations on the intended expedition; which paper, as I remember, was read before the council."

The paragraphs I mean, are as follow:

"If an attempt is to be made on Rochefort, it will be the part of the admiral, to know the coasts; to bring the troops to the nearest place; to cover their landing by the disposition of his ships; and to destroy any barbet batteries which the enemy may have on the shore; still remembering, that if the troops are landed at too great a distance from the place, the design will become dangerous, and probably impracticable."

The second paragraph:

"A safe and well secured communication between the camp and the sea, from whence you are to receive your supplies of all kinds, is absolutely necessary; the whole depends upon it; but this being done, I should not be much in pain for the safety of the troops; an inferior number dares not approach you, and one superior will not easily be assembled without our knowing it; and, at all events, you have secured a retreat to the ships."

I also thought it clear from the state of Rochefort, as described by colonel Clerk, and afterwards by the French pilot, that tho' it should have remained in the same condition as when they saw it, which was not later than three years past, yet a few days preparation would make it sufficiently defensible against a *coup de main*: For which reason, judging the dependance on such an operation alone, improper, in an expedition of this sort, I applied to his majesty's ministers in council, for two more old battalions, and artillery for a regular attack, to force the place, which, I thought, from its construction, as difficult to be made defensible against a regular attack, as it was easy to secure it against an assault. And although it was not thought fitting to comply with this request, yet his

majesty having ordered me to take the command of the expedition, upon the footing it was planned, I thought it my duty to obey; understanding, that my instructions gave me latitude to act according to the best of my judgment, regarding the circumstances of the time, the condition of the place, and the nature of the service; and where any difficulty arose, or the importance of the subject required it, a power to call a council of war.

Positive and credible intelligence received, as well before the embarkation, as during the voyage, traced the alarm, and the preparations along the French coasts, from Brest and St. Maloes quite down, to Rochefort.

A letter from a French officer superintending the batteries near Brest, to the captain of the Emerald, taken and brought into the fleet by captain Gilchrist, describes the preparations which for some time had been making there; and that troops were not wanting on the coast, there being at that time near seven thousand regular troops on one side the Brestwater, and more on the other side, besides the militia.

A letter from captain Cleveland declares, that, on Wednesday the 17th of August, he spoke with a Dutch convoy from Rochelle, and that a first lieutenant came on board him, and told him, that the French expected the English at Rochelle, but were not alarmed.

It was afterwards confirmed to us, on the voyage, by the master of a Dutch ship from Vannes in France, to Dort, spoke with by captain Proby of his majesty's ship Medway, on the 11th of September; that the French expected to be attacked at Rochelle or St. Martin's by the English: Also that an embargo was laid on all shipping in France.

After all the several indications and intelligences mentioned, it was impossible to doubt, that there was a general alarm spread, and still more so, to imagine, that a place like Rochefort, the second, certainly, in importance on the whole coast, should, after such warning, be totally neglected.

The voyage being tedious, we did not make the French coast till the 20th of September about noon.

It was the 23d before we got into the road, and that day made ourselves masters of the Isle of Aix. The same day admiral Brodrick, with four captains, was sent to sound the coast, and find a proper landing-place. The same night also the admiral declared, that the fort of Fouras should



should be battered; and, in consequence of that, ordered the pilot of the *Magnanime* to be sent for, in order to be examined upon that head, who, next morning, declared, a ship might be brought up at a proper distance to silence that fort.

The next morning, being the 24th, a plan for landing the troops as near the fort of Fouras as possible, while one or more ships battered it on the water-side, and proposing also a feint to be made on the side of Rochelle, and the Island of Rhé, was given in by the generals; but the admiral not approving of the feint to be made, and declaring, that Fouras could not be battered from the sea, without hazard of losing the ship, the admiral and captain who returned, and made the report on the landing, about one o'clock, also declaring, that between the fort of Fouras and Rochelle they had found only two landing-places, which were both near the point of Chatellaillon on the open bay, and where the water was so shoal, that no ships could lie up to cover the landing, or secure the retreat of the troops: Upon these considerations, as well as upon other intelligence I had received, in relation to the place itself, I did, according to the latitude I understood to be in his majesty's instructions, and agreeably to the powers therein given me, think it my duty, in so important and critical a case, to desire a general council of war, to take into consideration what was proper to be done in execution of his majesty's secret instructions. That council, composed equally of land and sea officers, having considered the nature of the landing on the one hand, and of the attack to be made on Rochefort on the other, the officers were unanimously of opinion, that an attempt upon Rochefort was neither adviseable nor practicable. I concurred in that opinion, and thought that neither my duty, nor regard for his majesty's service, permitted me to depart from it.

And that our reasons for so doing may more fully appear to this court, I will state, as clearly as I can, the grounds upon which we proceeded.

First, In confirmation of what has been already mentioned in regard to the landing, the opinion of so many sea officers of the greatest judgment and experience seemed absolutely conclusive. To this was added the declaration of the most knowing and able pilot in the fleet, who said, that with westerly winds, which set in from the bay of Biscay, he has known such a sea in that road, that he himself was kept many weeks on board his ship,

without being able once to go on shore. And as in the opinion of all, or most of the sea officers, both westerly winds, and blowing weather, were daily expected at this season of the year, it must appear, that the risque of sending the troops ashore, under the circumstances described, could by no means be justified, though there had been a greater prospect of success than there was, in regard to the attempt on Rochefort; as in all cases of a descent, particularly a descent upon the continent of France, a secure retreat for the troops, and a constant communication with the ships, from whence alone the troops are to draw their provision and ammunition, must be attended to by those to whom his majesty trusts the command of his troops, as absolutely necessary, and that upon which the service wholly depends.

In regard to the forcing of Rochefort, the weakest part of the place, according to the first intelligence of it, was at an opening of the west side of the rampart, said by Thierri the pilot, to be about sixty yards in length; but as this laid by the river, where the ground was, in general, low, marshy, and cut with ditches, into which the tide flowed, and also by Thierri the pilot's evidence, was closed with a pallisade, it is plain, a few days, nay, a few hours work, must make it defensible against a *coup de main*; as it is known a good intrenchment may be thrown up, in soft yielding ground like that, in twelve hours time, and by lying on the water level, the ships in the river would intirely command it, as the pilot declared, they did command all the ground by the water's edge; and that, in the present case, within less than half a musket-shot, which was a better defence than the flanks of any bastions.

As to the rest of the circumference, the rampart was generally proved to be strong and high, with a ditch, which two witnesses declared positively, they themselves had seen full of water quite round, by means of sluices in the town; and, tho' the chief engineer did not think the ditch capable of being flowed, yet, if it was so, he thought it not practicable to take the place by escalade.

Many of the prisoners declared there were numbers of troops upon the shore, both regulars and militia, and even named particular regiments.

What seemed certain on the whole was, that tho' even after all the alarm there was on the coast, it was possible there might not be an army assembled to engage



gage us in the field; yet it seemed highly improbable, that there should not be a sufficient force to make a good garrison in the place. There were also great numbers of workmen belonging to the docks; and the crews of the ships then in the river, if compleat, amounted to near 3000 men.

It must also be considered, that tho' no alarm should have been taken before we came within sight of Oleron, which was on the 20th, it was from that to the 24th, when the report of the sea-officers was made, five days more inclusive; we must have been two days more in landing the army and stores; and had then, as we were informed, a march of eight or nine miles to the place, which must be made on the eighth day from the time we were seen on the coast. There could be therefore no hopes of a surprize; and as there was then a mareschal of France in or near the place, it is impossible, but such precautions must have been taken, as no officer, of any capacity or experience, in the French army, could have neglected. Add to this, that it was now full moon, and the nights were almost as light as day; So that to think of surprizing or assailing a place, under all these circumstances, it is presumed, must appear contrary to the nature of that operation, and to all the maxims laid down by every military writer of distinction; such attacks being, it is apprehended, only to be made where you can run upon a place in a night's march, and where you are, by previous intelligence, acquainted with the numbers and nature of its garrison and guards, the neglect of its rounds and defence, the exact height of its ramparts, and the state of its ditch, draw-bridges, gates, &c.

This, I think, is a fair representation of the prospect I had in that undertaking; which, in the opinion of the whole council of war, could not justify the exposing his majesty's troops, by landing them without any security for their supplies, or for their retreat.

The great object of the expedition having thus been found impracticable; that we might not remain inactive, while the engineers were demolishing the fortifications of the Isle of Aix, we did our utmost endeavours to discover how we might annoy the enemy by any other means. The next day after the council of war, being the 26th, was spent in examining witnesses, and gathering information, that we might judge if it would be advisable to make a descent on the Isle of Oleron, and to see if we could find

out a landing-place from whence any service could be done. Evidence was examined concerning the situation of Fouras. The next morning we went to reconnoitre it from the Isle of Aix; there was some difference of opinion in regard to an attempt upon it, but we came to no final resolution till the afternoon, when a proposal was made to land at Chatellaillon, and make a sudden attack upon Fouras, and the other forts leading to, and upon the mouth of the river Charente, with the land forces. A council of war was ordered to meet in the morning; and that council was unanimous for attempting it that very night.

The necessary orders were immediately given; and about one o'clock, the grenadiers, and great part of the troops who were to land with me in the first embarkation, were on board; when a strong wind blowing from the shore, the officers of the navy appointed to conduct the landing, represented, that it was with difficulty the long-boats could make way; that it would be day before the first embarkation could get to shore; and that it would be five or six hours more, before the troops first landed could be supported by a second embarkation. Add to this, that the boats belonging to the transports would scarce be able to get on shore at all. For these reasons, the generals found the forces could not be landed that night.

The next morning Sir Edward Hawke acquainted major-general Conway and me, that if the general officers had no farther military operations to propose, considerable enough to authorize his detaining the squadron under his command longer there, he intended to proceed with it for England without loss of time. I made answer, that I would summon the general officers to consider of an answer; and I desired him to signify his intentions in writing; which he did in a letter to me. Hereupon I summoned all those land officers, who had been members of the councils of war. We then took Sir Edward Hawke's letter into consideration; and the small importance of the enterprize against the forts did not appear to us a sufficient motive to justify us in detaining his majesty's fleet. We understood the fleet was to be employed in more considerable services after this expedition was over; and we had learned from the officers of the navy, that near this time, the French fleets from Martinico and Louisburgh were expected. These considerations, together with the limitation of the time for our return to England,



land, induced us to consent to Sir Edward Hawke's proposal."

As we cannot spare room for giving the whole of the examination, and as no man can pretend to form any judgment without reading the whole, we shall only add the report made to his majesty, by the three general officers appointed by him to inquire into this affair; which was as follows, viz.

*May it please your Majesty,*

We the underwritten general officers of the army, in obedience to your majesty's warrant, which bears date the 1st day of this present month, commanding us strictly to examine into the causes of the failure of the late expedition to the coast of France, and to report a state thereof, as it should appear to us, together with our opinion thereupon, have, at several meetings, perused and considered your majesty's orders and instructions, as transmitted to us by the right Hon. Mr. Pitt, your majesty's principal Secretary of State, together with sundry letters and other papers therewith transmitted, and have heard and examined lieutenant-general Sir John Mordaunt, the commander in chief of the land-forces, and other principal officers employed on the said expedition, with such witnesses as either of them desired, and also such other persons as seemed to us, most likely to give any material information; and, in order that your majesty may be fully possessed of every circumstance, which has appeared in the course of this inquiry, we beg leave to lay before your majesty the whole of our Examination, as contained in the minutes of our proceedings to this our report annexed: And upon the most diligent and careful review of the whole matter, we do, in farther obedience to your royal command, most humbly report to your majesty the principal causes of the failure of the said expedition, as they appear to us, viz.

It appears that one cause of the expedition having failed, is the not attacking Fort Fouras by sea, at the same time, that it would have been attacked by land, agreeable to the first design, which certainly must have been of the greatest utility towards carrying your majesty's instructions into execution. It was at first resolved by Sir Edward Hawke (Thierry the Pilot of the Magnanime having undertaken the safe conduct of a ship to Fort Fouras for that purpose) but afterwards laid aside, upon the representation of vice-admiral Knowles, that the Barfleur, the ship designed for that service, was on ground, at the distance of between four January, 1758.

and five miles from the shore; but as neither Sir Edward Hawke, nor the pilot, could attend to give any information upon that head, we cannot presume to offer any certain opinion thereupon.

We conceive another cause of the failure of the expedition to have been, that, instead of attempting to land, when the report was received on the 24th of September from rear-admiral Brodrick and the captains, who had been sent out to sound and reconnoitre, a council of war was summoned and held on the 25th, in which it was unanimously resolved not to land, as the attempt upon Rochefort was neither advisable nor practicable; but it does not appear to us, that there were then, or at any time afterwards, either a body of troops or batteries on the shore, sufficient to have prevented the attempting a descent in pursuance of the instructions signed by your majesty: Neither does it appear to us, that there were any sufficient reasons to induce the council of war to believe, that Rochefort was so far changed in respect of its strength, or posture of defence, since the expedition was first resolved on in England, as to prevent all attempts of an attack upon the place, in order to burn and destroy the docks, magazines, arsenals and shipping, in obedience to your majesty's commands.

And we think ourselves obliged to remark upon the council of war of the 28th of September, that no reason could have existed sufficient to prevent the attempt of landing the troops, previous to that day, as the council then unanimously resolved to land with all possible dispatch.

We beg leave also to make one other observation; that after its being unanimously resolved to land, in the council of war of the 28th, the resolution was taken of returning to England, without any regular or general meeting of the said council: But as that whole operation was of so inconsiderable a nature, we do not offer this to your majesty as a cause of the failure of the expedition, since we cannot but look upon the expedition as having failed, from the time the great object of it was laid aside in the council of war of the 25th.

All which is most humbly submitted to your majesty's wisdom.

Privy-Garden,  
Nov. 21,  
1757.

Marlborough.  
George Sackville.  
John Waldegrave.



Soon after the REPORT of the General Officers was published, there appeared a Pamphlet in Favour of those who had the conducting of the late SECRET EXPEDITION, under the Title of CANDID REFLECTIONS on the REPORT. But, as the Author advances no new Fact which is either proved or admitted, we shall only give his REFLECTIONS on the REPORT itself, which are as follow.

**I** COME now to the report itself, given in by the appointed commissioners of enquiry, and resulting from the matter of it. (See p. ult.) And here I begin with fairly owning to you, that it passes my comprehension. Could so extravagant a case be supposed, as that there was a collusive compromise agreed on, between the projectors of the expedition and the commanders of it; that, since some report must necessarily pass, such an one should be dictated as should neither acquit the one, nor condemn the other; I should think there could not have been a more admirable piece framed for such a purpose.

Not a word is, indeed, said in it that might impeach the wisdom of the projection, or impute the failure of the expedition to its insufficiency. But not a word too is there in it, but what the commanders might even glory in avowing and subscribing to. If it satisfies the publick but half as much as it ought to satisfy them, then all parties owe to those honourable personages, who passed the report, the justest thanks.

I pass over the preamble, as being merely matter of form and introduction; and shall only point out to you some parts of the report, that cannot but justify to you my admiration of it. I suppose you have it before you, and proceed.

The first cause of failure appears to have been the not attacking Fouras by sea, at the same time that it would be attacked by land. But the absence of Sir Edward Hawke, and of the pilot of the Magnanime, not admitting an examination into that particular, the opinion upon that point is left open and undecided. All that appears very plain is, that Fouras was inaccessible to an attack by shipping, notwithstanding the pilot Thierri's promise, which, it should seem, he could not make good. At least, in this the commanders are in no fault.

Another cause of failure assigned in the report, is the non-attempting to land on the report received on the 24th of September from rear-admiral Brodrick and the captains, who had been sent out to

sound and reconnoitre; when, instead of landing directly, a council of war was called on the 25th, in which it was unanimously resolved not to land, as the attempt upon Rochefort was neither adviseable nor practicable. To say the truth, after such a report as the commanders then received, after what they themselves could see of the local position of things, and what they must know or presume of the state of the country, they were, if it is not too disrespectful in me to say so, rather in the wrong for calling any consultation, if their resolution could have dispensed with the form of it: For, in fact, there was no matter of consultation at all. The nature of the errand they were sent on, and the impossibility of its execution were already plain enough.

**C** "But it did not appear that there were then, or at any times afterwards, either a body of troops or batteries on the shore, sufficient to have prevented their descent." This is most religiously true. As to troops, nothing can on earth be more certain, than that troops there were and must be in the country; and as certain, that the French must have been very great ideots indeed, to have suffered them to be seen, when it was so easy, and so much their game to conceal them. As to batteries in Chatelaillon-bay, the only convenient place for a descent, not one officer ever said there were any, or did not but aver the contrary; but who of them could not but see the impropriety, according to all the rules of common sense, of effectuating a descent, from which no good could be hoped for the success of the main enterprize, the attack upon Rochefort? Could any thing counterbalance the moral assurance of being cut off, division by division, which must have been the case, unless the French could be suspected of falling off, on such a tempting occasion, from their usual alertness, or have only suspended its exertion, in order to draw us more compleatly into the snare?

**G** "It does not appear (says the Report) that there were any sufficient reasons to induce the council of war to believe that Rochefort was so far changed, in respect of its strength, or posture of defence, since the expedition was first resolved on in England, as to prevent all attempts of an attack upon the place, in order to burn and destroy the docks, magazines, arsenals, and shipping, in obedience, &c."

**H** To all this the commanders might chearfully subscribe, since it does honour both to their sense and obedience. They were sent surely on the plan of a surprize,

or



or *coup de main*. Nothing can be plainer than their instructions on this head: But that case of surprize not existing, as considering the situation of that place, it could never, but by the favour of a miracle, exist: Rochefort might not indeed very materially be changed as to its strength, or posture of defence; but obviously ceased, from the instant there was no hope of coming on it by surprize, to be a place possible to be taken by a sudden assault.

As to what the Report adds, "That no reason could exist sufficient to prevent the attempt of landing the troops, previous to the 28th of September, as the council then unanimously resolved to land with all possible dispatch." Nothing can be more just, on the supposition that it was right to have landed at all. It is even too favourable to the commanders; for certainly every hour's delay, after the instant of their arrival, strengthened their reason for not landing, could that have required strengthening. And they are justly punished for the imprudence of not adhering to their first and best resolution of the 25th, not to land at all, unless their zeal for attempting evident impossibilities, in the service of their country, may be allowed to excuse them, and the intention acquit them for the absurdity of their perseverance in an enterprize, of which their own personal knowledge might have already sufficiently exploded the plan to them.

Even then, by the Report itself, abstractedly considered, you may, Sir, easily discern, whether the failure is imputable to the original sin of insufficiency in the project itself, or to the persons commissioned to carry it into execution. You may safely pronounce, without the hazard of a rash judgment, on the materials of information before you, whereon the enterprize was it seems embraced and planned, whether all the pre-requisites of knowledge were duly obtained before the dispatch in the armament (that is to say, on supposing that it was ever so seriously meant, or hoped that it should succeed) or whether a set of gentlemen of unattainted characters, and trusted with the arms of their country, could be so grossly wanting to its honour,

and to their own, as to return back with so bad a grace, if a better knowledge and a personal view of things had not forced them to it, with a regret they rendered but too apparent, by persisting in it so much beyond the bounds of their duty, that one would have thought them willing to prefer the bare opinion of others, at a distance, to their own actual and palpable recognition on the spot, &c.

*Further Extracts from Dr. BATTIE'S TREATISE on MADNESS, (see p. 643.)*

"**S**ENSATION is always accompanied with some degree of pleasure or uneasiness; no animal being indifferent to what he sees, hears, or feels. These additional, and in some degree inseparable affections, demonstrate the direct tendency of sensation to the preservation of life; inasmuch as every one spontaneously flies from those objects which hurt, and are at enmity with him, and covets such as create satisfaction and are suitable to his interest.

But though no one, at first sight would doubt, whether the perception of pleasure is agreeable to his nature, and conducive to its preservation: it may with great reason be doubted, by those who reflect a little, whether such perception, however convenient it may seem to animal life, is alone instrumental in its preservation, and without the intervention of the contrary affection ever conduces to health.

For uneasiness is so interwoven in the very frame of mortals, that even the greatest present satisfaction implies the removing or stifling the greatest uneasiness which before disquieted. And a sense of future pleasure, as it excites desire, in that very desire is implied a present uneasiness adequate to the supposed enjoyment of the pleasure in expectation. By which present uneasiness, according to Mr. Locke's just observation, the will is determined\*.

However paradoxical therefore it may seem, nothing is more true, than that anxiety, a real evil, is nevertheless productive of real good; and tho' seemingly disagreeable to nature, is absolutely necessary

\* But not absolutely and irresistibly, whilst we are in our natural state; for we have a greater power over all our appetites and passions, from whence flow all our desires, than our Creator seems to have granted to any other species of animals: We may moderate and resist, we may even conquer and put an end to a very strong and uneasy desire: Nay, we may, and too often do, put an end to life itself, which no other animal is ever observed to do; and if any desire, by indulgence, becomes so violent as to be irresistible, the person subject to it may very properly be, and, indeed is generally, said to be mad. It is therefore a man's own fault, if he allows any desire to become so violent; and if he be thereby tempted to act against any law, he consequently not only may, but in justice ought to be punished, tho' the weakness of human nature leaves room in many cases for mercy and forgiveness.



cessary to our preservation, in such a manner, that without its severe but useful admonitions the several species of animals would speedily be destroyed.

For first, are not hunger and thirst very salutary anxieties? By which the nerves of the mouth, œsophagus and stomach, excite all animals, from the first moment of their birth, to seize on such objects, as are capable of relieving those natural and healthy, but agonizing sensations.

Now the real good produced by the gratification of these appetites, is by no means to be placed in their present gratification alone. Whatever he may imagine, who being ignorant of the animal œconomy, looks no farther than the actual pleasure, which accompanies the stifling such sensations. For the end herein proposed by the author of nature is undoubtedly the refection of that very body which hungers and thirsts; whose constituent particles by the inevitable effects of vital action are in a continual flux and decay? Whereas the efficient or coercive causes of eating and drinking are those sensations alone, which torment every animal to a very good purpose. Who perhaps would not otherwise give himself the trouble of opening his mouth, much less by hard labour earn food, wherewith to fill it; even tho' he should be assured that the loss of meat and drink to day, tho' not at all inconvenient to him at present, will be sensibly felt to-morrow by his distempered body, and that his idleness and fasting will be soon attended by fatal consequences.

Secondly, the introducing fresh air into the lungs being as necessary for the immediate continuance of life, as it is for other purposes of the animal œconomy, which are more remote, and at present unknown; therefore every animal provided with the organs of respiration, whether awake or sleeping, draws into his breast, and expels a quantity of external air, sufficient to distend them from the first moment of his birth till the last period of life. Which alternate action, if he either carelessly or obstinately omits it, he is very soon compelled to perform by that inexpressible anxiety which attends a long detention of air once admitted, as well as the refusing admission to any air at all.

Thirdly, forasmuch as voluntary exercise of the body is no less requisite to the due circulation and secretions of the animal fluids, and the salutary consequences thereon depending, than the propulsive action of the heart and the resiliency of the arterial tubes; which the ill effects of a sedentary life sufficiently prove; therefore the uneasy sensation that is always

occasioned by satiety and the wearisome condition of idleness, determine all animals, to whom activity is thus necessary, frequently to alter their place of residence, and to remove from those objects they have long been conversant with, however pleasing and eagerly sought for, they might once have been.

Fourthly, all the aforementioned instances of uneasy sensation, however nearly allied to, and often ending in sickness, are nevertheless the natural effects of perfect health. But besides these, there occur several other anxieties, which are the unavoidable effects of real sickness, and moreover frequently determine the will of the patient to such things as are capable either of relieving the present disorder, or of preventing its mischievous consequences. Thus, to instance in one particular, feverish heat threatens putrid obstructions, and at the same time occasions intense thirst and an almost insatiable craving for acidulated water. Which desire, if not contradicted by the officious and ill-timed care of the by-standers, procures a remedy that is both diluting and antiseptic.

Lastly, tho' the nervous energy be neither absolutely necessary, nor alone sufficient to excite muscular action, yet such is the connection between the nervous and muscular fibres, however really distinct from each other, that animal sensation often instantaneously precedes animal action, so as to have confounded these two qualities, or at least to have made the one appear the immediate and only cause of the other. And, what chiefly deserves our notice whilst we are considering the salutary effects of sensation, convulsion itself, a distempered excess of animal motion, which is a frequent effect of uneasy sensation, sometimes becomes its sudden and efficacious remedy, by removing the material cause of such uneasy sensation, and that without any determination, or interposition of the will whatever.

All which nervous appetites, as well, as muscular motions, that either preserve, or restore health, and are seemingly excited by somewhat rationally forecasting their salutary ends, have given rise, I suppose, to some modern metaphorical expressions, viz. *Nature*, and the *Anima* invented by Willis, and deified by Stahl. Which figurative words, tho' not quite philosophical, are innocent, and even useful, in case they are applied only to avoid periphrases, in relating medical matters of fact. But young practitioners, who are often told, that they are to imitate, and assist nature, must take care, not to



to be misguided by the literal sense of words, or fancy any thing, like personal consciousness, and intellectual agency, in the animal œconomy. For in such case of misapprehension, these and the like expressions, become as absurd, as all the exploded *faculties of the ancients*, and, what is much worse, may be as mischievous, as an instrument of death, in the hands of a madman.

*Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 592, of last Year's Magazine.*

**W**HILST the assembly of Carolina were tediously deliberating about this necessary expedition, gen. Oglethorpe, by way of retaliation for what the Spaniards had done in Amelia, embarked with some of the forces he had in Georgia, landed in Florida, in December, and killed some of the Spaniards, besides destroying many of their horses and cattle, and making some prisoners, from whom he had an exact account of the then state and condition of the fortifications and garrison of St. Augustine; and, in January following, he made another inroad, reduced their out-forts, called St. Frances da Pupa and Picolata, and made the garrisons prisoners of war, from whom he had a confirmation of the condition of St. Augustine, and of their being hard at work in improving their fortifications, which accounts he duly communicated to the assembly of Carolina, yet they continued to deliberate until the time I have mentioned, nor was he joined by any forces from thence until May 9, following.

At last, on that day, some part of the Carolina forces arrived at the mouth of St. John's river, being the place appointed for the general rendezvous; and tho' the colonel of the Carolina regiment, with the rest of that regiment, did not arrive until the 19th, yet the general, with what forces he had, marched on the 10th, and attacked fort Diego, which surrendered upon the first summons, the garrison of which, as well as of the last mentioned forts, were made prisoners of war, in number about 63 men, officers included. This fort the general not only preserved but placed a garrison in it, to secure the retreat of the army in case of accidents, and to preserve a safe communication with our settlements in Georgia. From this fort he marched back to the place of rendezvous, where he was joined by the colonel, and the rest of the Carolina regiment on the 19th, but as his majesty's ships and sloops of war, which were to assist in this expedition, tho' they had no

particular orders for that purpose, did not arrive till the end of May, nothing could be attempted against St. Augustine itself; of which I think it necessary, before proceeding any further, to give as exact a description, as can be collected from the accounts that have been published.

The town of St. Augustine is situated upon the main-land, over against, and to the west of the north end of the island of Anastasia, which is a very narrow island, but of a considerable length, and between this island and the main-land, there is a channel not above four or five hundred yards over in most places, which is therefore, by the Spaniards, called the river of Metanza, at the north end of which is what they call the harbour of St. Augustine. The town was, before our forces arrived, surrounded on the land side with a ditch and a rampart of earth palissadoed, having 10 salient angles, and a gun or two upon each of these salient angles. At the north end of this town, and directly opposite to the north-west corner of the island stands the castle, which is a square fort built of soft stone, with four bastions, and a rampart 20 feet high, casemated and arched for lodgings, and then lately made bomb proof; and in this fort they had then 50 pieces of cannon mounted, some of them 24 pounders. Besides which, they had begun a covered way round the fort, but it was not then quite finished. And at the south end of the town there was a key, run out a little way into the river, for loading and unloading such sloops or gallies as could get into the harbour, with a small inconsiderable fort for its defence.

As to the harbour, the chief entry into it is at the north end of the island, and even this entry is very difficult, by reason of sand banks, thro' which there are but two channels for any sort of ships getting into the harbour. One of these is called the north channel, which is the deepest, and points in almost directly upon the north-east corner of the island, consequently a ship's entering by this channel, is exposed, during her whole course, to the guns of the castle, which she must pass to get at the key, or any part of the town. The other is called the south channel, which points in upon the east side of the island, near the north-east corner, and directly fronting this channel, the Spaniards had a battery erected upon the east side of the island, to which a ship entering by this channel was exposed, until she had turned the north-east corner of the island, and by the time she approached the north-west corner, she began to be exposed to the cannon of the castle, which she



she likewise must pass before she could arrive at the key, or any part of the town. There is indeed another entry at the south end of the island of Anastasia, but a ship entering by this channel, must sail for several miles along the narrow channel or river of Metanza, between the island and the main-land, before she arrives at the key; and this is a most dangerous navigation for any ship not perfectly acquainted with every part of this long channel. To all which, I must add, that all these channels are so shallow, that no ship of any great burden can get into the harbour, or come near to the town or castle of St. Augustine; and that the Spaniards having had intelligence of, and been alarmed by the proceedings in the assembly of South-Carolina, a reinforcement of six gallies, each carrying a nine pounder in the bow, together with 200 regular troops, and two sloops loaded with provisions and ammunition, had arrived at St. Augustine, before our people approached the place; so that the forces in the town and castle were very near equal in number to the land forces brought against it, and their artillery much superior.

In these circumstances it was judged impracticable to take the town by assault from the land side, unless an attack could be made at the same time by the men of war's boats, and other small craft upon the side next the sea, on which side the town had no intrenchments; and to begin a regular siege on the land side, was impossible, because the general had neither forces enough for investing the place, nor any pioneers for breaking ground and carrying on the approaches. For this reason it was concerted between him and our sea commanders, that as soon as they arrived off the bar of the north channel before mentioned, he should march up with his whole forces to St. Augustine, and give notice by a signal agreed on, that he was ready to begin the attack by land; and that the men of war should give notice by a counter-signal, that they were ready to begin the attack by sea. Accordingly the general marched, and arrived near the intrenchments of St. Augustine, June 4, at night, having in his way demolished a little fort called Moosa, about two miles from St. Augustine, which the garrison had abandoned upon his approach. That night, as soon as it was proper to begin the attack, he made the signal agreed on, but heard no counter-signal from the men of war, the reason of which was this: The captains had that day reconnoitred, as near as possible, the harbour of St. Augustine, and the two

channels leading into it, and found that the six gallies were drawn up a-breast in the channel between the castle and the island, so that any boats or small craft they could send in, must have been exposed to the cannon and musquetry of the gallies as well as the castle; and as no ship of force could get in to protect their boats, they must have been all, or most of them, destroyed, before they could reach the town, or have made themselves masters of the gallies, which made it impossible to make an attack by sea, whilst the gallies were in that position. This was the reason they made no counter-signal; and as it would have been ridiculous for the general to attempt to make an attack by himself alone, he was under a necessity to march back the next day to fort Diego, where he had left all his provisions, &c. because he had neither horses nor carriages to carry them along with the army by land, nor had then any proper place for landing them near St. Augustine, had he sent them by sea.

Upon his return to Diego, a new consultation was held with the captains of the men of war, at which it was resolved, that the army should march again towards St. Augustine, and possess themselves of the island Anastasia, where they might erect batteries, which would not only drive the gallies from their station, but would be a great protection for our boats and small craft in passing the castle; and by driving the enemy from their battery, on the east side of the island, our sloops and tenders, with artillery, ammunition, provisions, &c. might then easily pass by the south channel, and lie at anchor upon the north end of the island, out of the reach of the cannon of the castle. Accordingly, on June 10, the general, with a number of soldiers and sailors, landed, under protection of our small ships guns, upon the east side of the island, a little to the south of the south channel, whereupon the enemy abandoned the battery on that side, as well as the whole island, and our sloops and tenders entered and anchored as before mentioned. All hands were immediately set to work to erect batteries, and as soon as they began to play, the gallies were forced to quit their station, and to retire to the key, which might have had the wished for effect, if the following misfortune had not happened.

Whilst the army was to be thus employed upon the island, it was thought proper to leave a party upon the continent to keep the town under a continual apprehension of an attack on the land side.

For



For this purpose, a party of 150 men were left upon the continent, and the command given to col. Palmer of Carolina, to whom express orders were given, to appear sometimes in sight of the castle of St. Augustine, but to be almost continually in motion, and especially never to rest two nights in the same place; and that if he should perceive any superior party, to sally forth from St. Augustine, to make a quick retreat towards fort Diego, where it was certain the enemy would not follow him, for fear of having their retreat cut off by a detachment from the army. But as all militia captains are too apt to think themselves wiser than their commanders, and very little accustomed to a punctual observance of orders, the colonel was so far from holding an ambulatory, that he took up a fixt station at the demolished fort Moosa, without attempting to restore the fortification that had been there, or placing any outguard or centry, in the night time, to give notice of the approach of the enemy. As this was within view of the garrison of St. Augustine, they could not miss perceiving it; accordingly, on June 15, at night, they made a sally with 500 men, surrounded this fort before they were perceived, and, after an obstinate resistance, made themselves masters of it, the colonel himself, with 50 of his men, being killed, and many of the rest made prisoners; but some broke desperately thro' the enemy, and made their escape to fort Diego.

Altho' the Spaniards lost, in this action, near 150 men, yet their success gave great spirits to the garrison, and had no doubt a very bad effect upon our people. However, as the Spanish gallies were now removed from before the castle, and retired to the key, it was now thought practicable for our boats and small craft to pass the castle in the night time, under the fire from our batteries upon the island, and to make themselves masters of the gallies, after which they might easily enter the town, especially if, at the same time, they were seconded by an attack upon it from the land. In pursuance of this resolution the general passed over with his regiment to the continent, leaving the Carolina regiment with the seamen upon the island; and he was to wait upon the continent till he should hear the signal agreed on from the ships and island, of their going to attack the gallies. Whilst he was there the garrison made a sally upon him with 600 men, but, as he was too watchful to be surprised, they were repulsed with great loss, and he continued several days upon

the continent waiting in vain for the promised and expected signal; for the sea captains having, in the night time, sent in some boats to sound the harbour, it was upon their report resolved, that an attack by sea, either upon the town or gallies, was impracticable, and therefore it was at last entirely laid aside.

As there were several resolutions, and counter resolutions, in relation to this attack, it still remains a doubt, whether it was practicable, or no. One presumption in its favour is, that captain, afterwards B admiral Warren, then commander of the Squirrel upon that station, seems to have been always of opinion, that it was practicable, for he offered to go himself upon the service; and another presumption is, that lieutenant Barradel, who was along with the pilots, to sound the harbour, C differed widely in his opinion from their report. Perhaps, the sea captains were more cautious of risking the lives of their seamen, than they would otherwise have been, because they had no particular orders to assist in this expedition, which orders, had been duly sent by the Hector D man of war; but the captain of that ship, thought fit to put into Virginia, and neither came himself, nor sent the orders he had brought along with him. And this likewise, was probably the reason, for their resolving to leave the station, sooner than they would otherwise have E done; for as soon, as an attack by sea upon St. Augustine, was finally resolved to be impracticable, the commodore sent notice to the general, that, as the hurricane season was coming on, he must leave that station on the 5th of July, as his ships had no near port to run into in F case of a hurricane.

Upon this notice, the general and all the land officers concluded, that no success was to be expected in that time: And if they continued there, after that time, they were in danger of being overpowered, after being left by the ships and seamen, as they had just heard, that no less than G seven sloops, with a reinforcement of men, and a large supply of provisions, had got safe into St. Augustine, by the entry at the south end of the island. Therefore, an immediate retreat was resolved on: Every thing they had in the island was H reembarked, the troops were transported to the continent, and the whole army began their march for Georgia, the Carolina regiment first, and the general, with his regiment, in the rear. On this occasion, a very notable answer of the Indian chief is reported, for being asked, by some of the



the gentlemen of the Carolina regiment, to march off along with them, No, says he, I will not stir a foot, till I see every man belonging to me marched off before me, for I have always been the first in advancing to, and the last in retreating from an enemy.

Thus was this expedition concluded on the 4th of July, much after the same manner that we have concluded every land expedition, except one, for many years past; but in this it is evident, that our want of success was not owing to any misconduct, or want of resolution in the general. And the dilatory proceedings of the assembly of South-Carolina upon this occasion, as well as the neglect of all our other colonies, to contribute the least mite towards the expedition, ought to have shewn us, that it was absolutely necessary to put all our colonies and plantations in America, under some new regulation, by an act of the British legislature; for it would have been of great advantage to all of them, to have had the Spaniards expelled from the coast of Florida, as afterwards appeared in that war, in the course of which, there were British and colony ships, to a very great value, taken by Spanish and French privateers, that harboured in St. Augustine; which is a proof, that none of our little distinct colonies will ever consider the general safety, if their own particular safety be not in immediate danger.

In this expedition, the above mentioned Indian king Tomo Chichi, had no share, for he died on the 15th of October, 1739, about four miles from the town of Savannah, aged about 97. He was sensible to the last moment, and, when he was persuaded his death was near, he showed the greatest magnanimity and sedateness; and exhorted his people never to forget the favours he had received from the king when in England, but to persevere in their friendship with the English. He expressed the greatest tenderness for general Oglethorpe; and seemed to have no concern at dying, but its being at a time, when his life might be useful against the Spaniards, as he had heard that a war was going to begin between the two nations. And he desired that his body might be buried among the English, in the town of Savannah; since it was he that had prevailed with the Creek Indians, to sell their lands to the colony, and had assisted in the founding of that town. This was accordingly complied with: The corps was brought to Savannah, and interred in Percival-square, with great so-

lemnity, and all military honours; and the general ordered a stone pyramid to be erected over the grave, with a proper inscription engraved thereupon.

[To be continued in our next.]

**A** *Extracts, translated from a French Pamphlet, lately published at Paris, intitled, Motives for a Peace with England, addressed to the French Ministry, by an Old Sea Officer.*

**A** MONG other things, this sensible author writes thus: The world have been accustomed to speak of us (the French) as a politick people, therefore we believe we are so. But was it prudent to risk our home trade, and to stop the progress of our marine, in order to recover trivial rights, and to make wretched conquests in America? Ought we not to have waited, at least ten years, till we were in a condition effectually to support our claims. Our lively genius cannot bear delay. The English would have done our business, had we permitted them. Their Religion was Pleasure, and their Pleasure was in Debauchery. They had plunged themselves into an excess of luxury and intemperance. They had neglected their navy, and disbanded their artificers, who flew to France and Spain for maintenance. Whilst their individuals squandered their riches, the state grew parsimonious, and began to save in those articles on which they cannot be too profuse. They were even very near reducing their trivial army, and loudly spoke of intrusting, what they call their Liberty and Property, to the valour of a raw militia. What a field was this for our policy! Was it our business to awake or arouse them from their lethargy? Yet we did it, and the consequence is obvious. We have taught them to believe a real truth, *That they cannot strengthen themselves too much by sea or land.* Now an army ceases to be the object of publick dislike, and the people begin to think, that as they must have one, it is better to have an army of English than of Frenchmen. Now their young nobility apply themselves to the military, and think themselves honoured by that profession, in which alone consists the defence and security of their country. This is a revolution we never thought of. This may be fatal to us; for the longer we continue the war, the more their effeminacy will wear off, and their ancient spirit and courage revive. They will not, for the present, become more wealthy, but they will get more wisdom, which is better. The military



litary virtues, and the manly exercises, may become fashionable, and the nation, which now seems immersed in debauchery, and corruption, may think seriously, and be once more, what it has often been, the terror of Europe. This is not an unnatural supposition. They easily glide from one extreme to another. It is their natural temper, and their whole history is one continued proof of it.

Again he says: Our past conduct has, to all intents and purposes, really united Scotland to England. They now supply them abundantly, with good officers, and hardy soldiers. They furnish numbers for the sea; for their mariners increase, by the vast increase of their trade. Their commerce is an additional strength to England, as more channels, are opened for the entrance of wealth, which insensibly finds its way to the heart of the kingdom, and from thence diffuses itself into every part.

This blow to the interest of France is struck, and is now unavoidable; but even this is trivial, to what we should suffer if the English extended the same conduct, to the large and fertile kingdom of Ireland. What should we say, if partiality and prejudice subsided, and that, That kingdom, was viewed in a just light, and made the proper and natural use of? A continuance of the war, will drive England into that expedient. She would then grant them a free commerce, which would infinitely increase her own revenues. She would then have well furnished docks on the west of that island, and fleets there ready, in a moment, for all expeditions. She would then ruin our woollen manufactures, (which now ruin her) as it would then be impossible for us to obtain materials. She would then triple the number of her subjects there, and would discover, that the more she confines the trade of Ireland, the more she enlarges ours, and ruins her own. She would then furnish the Irish, with the means of assisting and relieving her wants, and she would then do all this, and infinitely more, chiefly at the expence of France.

The general weakness, and supineness, that for ever attends immoderate wealth and luxury, hides from the English, the knowledge of their own strength real power, and true interest. Suffer them not to relapse into virtue and understanding. Plunge them not too deep into difficulties, and they will never emerge from folly into real wisdom.

And he concludes, thus: Give them peace; and they will soon return, to their  
January, 1758.

amusements of elections, party, and faction.

Give them peace; and their ministers, must be directed by popular clamour, which we can always excite, and encourage.

A Give them peace; and their navy, will once more be laid up to rot, and their seamen and artificers, once more be turned over to us.

Give them peace; and the greatest part of their army will soon be reduced, and the small remains, under the conduct of a less able general than the present, will become a meer militia in pay.

Give them peace; and we shall not fear the defection of one, or two of our present allies, which would ruin our present system.

C Give them peace; and they will never think of schemes for increasing their people, or for making every part of their dominions, of real use to every other.

Pursue steadily this plan for fifteen or twenty years, constantly directing the riches of the kingdom, to the raising a navy, equal or superior to England, and then, and not till then, shall we be able to strike the Blow, we have for above a century been meditating.

Gentlemen, be not offended. I think as I speak, and I write what I think. My stile may be odd, but my matter is true. Despire not good advice, tho' given  
E by an Old Seaman.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

UPON reading monsieur Chabert's voyage, to the coasts of Newfoundland, Cape-Breton, and Nova-Scotia, [a work which does honour to the officers, of the French marine, and deserves imitation, in more respects than one] I find that he describes the seas in this part of the world, as perpetually stormy or foggy; with such short interpositions of serene weather, as scarce deserve to be mentioned: And herein Charlevoix agrees perfectly with him. But there is a very remarkable peculiarity, which is constantly to be observed, on the great bank of Newfoundland. When you approach the edges of it from Europe, the sea is perpetually stormy, the waves roar, and their agitation is violent, and the atmosphere, is covered with a cold thick fog: But when you are got well upon the bank, the sea is calm, as in other places, and more so than in other places in these inhospitable regions, and the air is more serene: Inasmuch, that the sailors regard  
D the



the bank as a port; and when the wind is rough there, they say proverbially, *it must be very bad weather without*; and when they go off from the bank, they call it *going from home*.

To apply this morsel of natural history, which I take to be very well ascertained. I think it is evident from hence, that ships of war, of any size [for there is water enough] may form a cruise on the great bank, with greater safety than in any other part of these seas; and the port of St. John's, in Newfoundland, is a near retreat, upon any occasion. Now to second the greater operations of war near Cape-Breton, to distress Quebec more effectually, and to get intelligence for New-York, or Halifax, by intercepting running vessels, from Old France, I conceive a few ships on the bank would be highly useful: They should be a squadron of light ships, superior only to stout privateers, and, if we imitate French dexterity, supported by three or four good ships of the line: They should be put under the conduct of men, not whom the post fits, but who are by their personal accomplishments fitted to fill the post with honour to themselves and their country; I mean vigilant commanders, cool and sedate, and circumspect in counsel, but active, warm and vigorous, in execution: They should cruise, between the lat. 45: 30. and 46: 30. for in this small compass, of about 30 marine leagues, all or most of the enemy's ships, bound to Quebec or Cape-Breton, will be found to pass: They have not here that sea-room as in the bay of Biscay.

The traverse from Europe is always rough and disagreeable; the wind is perpetually contrary, the currents to south are strong, near the banks the sky is seldom serene, but stormy or foggy: So that vessels, in this passage, keep together with difficulty, compute their course with considerable uncertainty, and need to make Cape Raze in Newfoundland, or some point thereabouts, to adjust their points and reckoning: And here, a few good ships would put an end to their perplexities, by conducting them, or many of them, safe to St. John's: If to avoid this danger, they kept out of reach, to the southward, they would run into the cruise from Halifax.

As I suppose the cruise from St. John's to be only subordinate, in time and in force, to another from Halifax, the former should commence early in March, and continue to the beginning of May; and be suspended, while the great fleets

from Europe pass by: And being recommenced in June, by fresh ships from home, [the former being gone to strengthen the station of Nova-Scotia] it should continue to the end of the sea campaign: For, excepting one grand convoy, the French hazard every thing else in small fleets of transports, unguarded, and at all seasons; content if one in three arrives safe.

Our marine services are so numerous and extensive, that every particular cannot be attended to, as it deserves, unless we could cover the whole ocean with our fleets: Tho' I am informed that, by distributing our seamen more judiciously, we might send out many more ships than we do. One third of a ship's complement of able bodied seamen, or at most half, is sufficient for the navigation and management of any ship; other men would do full as well at the guns, and for small arms: Be this, however, as it will; the dexterity used in the conduct of the French marine, baffles all our counsels, vigilance and numbers; their skill is all employed to save their ships, and yet preserve their most important settlements; and they have hitherto, more than succeeded in most parts: But in the seas I am speaking of, the necessity of military operations forces them to hazard every thing, and here we should prepare to meet them in the most effectual manner. If we only endeavour to be before them from Europe, and sail in great fleets, incumbered with transports, in the spring, we shall eternally be disappointed: For they can be ready as soon as we; the same winds with which we can sail, carry them out; and Brest is at least three days sail nearer to America than Portsmouth, and as near as Plymouth, the proper and full use of which port we do not yet comprehend.

It were easy to enlarge on the usefulness of the measure proposed: For every thing that is right, has a various usefulness connected with it. A fishery of more value than the mines of Peru, would be effectually protected; and the loaded ships, at the close of the year, convoyed home, or to the places of their destination. Operations, seemingly independent, would be rendered relative, and less subject to disappointment; as a failure in one part would probably be recompensed by success in another; and, upon the whole, the desired effect would be produced, or very much promoted.

I might here extend this reflection, and shew how the exertion of our naval force would be rendered stronger, by sending small



small squadrons to Africa, and so to the East or West Indies, and after some operations in each part, then to come home as convoys, or go to North-America; where New-York, the most important port in all the continent, even more so than Alexandria in Virginia, might be made to afford a commodious dock, to repair, resist or careen, and a sure plenty of fresh or salt provisions, cheaper, and more wholesome than distiller's pork, &c. can yield. Fleets, &c. likewise fitted out here, in August, might do something more than cruise in the West-Indies till the end of January, and then go northward, to reap further laurels with their countrymen, in America, before any considerable armament from Europe could arrive to throw difficulties in the way.

As there are several officers, in each large ship, who rank with captains and majors of the land forces, it might be made the duty, and a necessary qualification, in time of peace at least, for some of them, to be trained up in the arts of a field-officer in the land service, and engineering, as well as navigation; and, what ought to be its inseparable attendants, practical geometry and astronomy. By this regulation, added to the other beforementioned, of increasing the number of marines, and lessening that of sailors, every small squadron might carry a good battalion of troops, be strengthened with a small bomb-ketch, and attended with a good store-ship, and be provided with proper officers to conduct them where the weakness of the enemy left room for any attempts, or small descents. Thus might numberless operations be set on foot at the same time, and with the same expence, and be rendered subservient to one another, and to the great end of procuring a sudden, solid and lasting peace, by effectually distressing our enemies wherever they lay open to an attack. I am, &c.

[See the Map, at p. 360, in our Vol. for 1755.]

From Dr. Manning's Treatise on the Nature of Bread, honestly and dishonestly made, &c. (See our last Vol. p. 500.)

"IN many years practice of my profession, I have never seen such havock among persons of delicate constitutions, such aggravations of complaints in the unhealthy, or so many disorders among the robust and strong, without obvious causes, as within the last seven months. In grown persons chronic diseases have been exasperated, and acute brought on with the most violent symptoms; often in a strange and altogether extraordinary way; and sud-

den death has snatched off the healthy after meals, in a manner new to the physician, and terrible to the survivors. Infants have pined thro' tedious illnesses; and complaints, at other times as easy to remove as they are hasty to come on, in their tender frames, appear now obstinate and unconquerable. These exaggerations of symptoms, more frequent illnesses, and sudden deaths, have kept time with the adulteration of bread, and have increased with it; all the symptoms have corresponded with the nature of bread; and in sudden deaths, the catastrophe has come on so immediately upon eating a large quantity of it, that it is strange the cause has not been seen as universally, as it has been strongly marked in certain instances. This cause appears; and there can be assigned no other. It is natural that bread, sophisticated with such ingredients as are known now to be used in it, should produce these symptoms; and as there cannot be any other produced, it is just to lay it to the charge of this. The ingredients added to flour are, in general, six; 1. Bean-meal. 2. Chalk 3. Whiting. 4. Slaked Lime. 5. Alum; and, 6. Ashes of bones. The first, bean-flour, is perfectly innocent; experiments have shewn it to afford a nourishment superior even to that of wheat: But there is a toughness in bean-flour, and its colour is dusky: This mixture thereof hurts the colour and consistence of the flour, and to recover these, other less innocent ingredients are added, chalk to whiten it again, and alum to give it that consistence which is necessary to make it knead well in the dough. Of all the mixtures made with flour for bread, this of the bean is the only one that can be pardoned; the rest tend manifestly to hurt the constitution, and often occasion immediate death.

The doctor afterwards says, that, lest the astringent quality of bread should give a suspicion of a mixture of chalk, lime, and alum in its composition, the bakers, by advice of some of those who pretend to medical knowledge, because they have swept an apothecary's shop, or served behind the counter of a retail chymist, add another ingredient, namely, jalap. Hence we see infants carried off by obstinate costiveness, or unconquerable diarrhæas, as the careless servant to the baker mixes the ingredients.

He next proceeds to lay down the method of discovering bad bread of several kinds. The regular method to detect the fraud is this: Cut off the crust from a loaf, and setting that aside, cut the crumb into



very thin slices: Break these, but not very small, and put them into a glass cucurbit, with a large quantity of water. Set this, without shaking, in a sand furnace, and let it stand, with a moderate warmth, for 24 hours. The crumb of the bread will, in this time, soften in all its parts, and the ingredients will separate from it. The alum will dissolve in the water, and may be extracted from it in the usual way. The jalap, if any have been used, will swim upon the top in a coarse film, and the other ingredients, being heavy, will sink quite to the bottom. These are the principal; and the pap being poured off, there will remain the chalk, bone-ashes, or whatsoever else was used, in a white powder at the bottom. This is the best and the most regular method of finding the deceit; but as cucurbits and sand furnaces are not at hand in private families, there is a more familiar method. Let the crumb of a loaf be sliced as before directed, and put with a great quantity of water into a large earthen pipkin. Let this be set over a very gentle fire, and kept a long time moderately hot; and the pap being poured off, the bone-ashes, or other ingredients, will be found at the bottom. The known and wilful adulteration of bread certainly deserves heavy punishment, but the source of this is the abuse of those who ingross and raise the price of corn. From this, the mealmen are tempted more and more to adulterate the flour; and the baker acts but a third part, tho' perhaps the greatest and most inexcusable of all, in this general abuse and oppression."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF the inclosed remarks, which relate to a very important and interesting question, shall excite you, or any of your correspondents, to favour the publick with their sentiments on the argument here proposed, they will fully answer the purpose and intention of your constant reader, and obedient humble servant,

H. COLEPEPER.

TWO of the principal positions advanced by Mr. Addington, are, 1. That a future state was appointed to be the sanction of the moral part of the Mosaic Law. 2. That this doctrine was delivered to the ancient Jews under distant intimations, and not revealed to them in plain, open, and express terms. These two positions seem to me to be evidently incompatible.

However the authors of the *Monthly and Critical Reviews* \* have declared their approbation of this in very strong terms; and for this I blame them not. Every man must judge for himself. These ingenious writers shall find no one more ready to concur with them, in their applause of this piece than their very humble servant, if they shall give a clear and satisfactory solution of the difficulties I am going to propose.

The dean of *Bristol* contends, that a future state was not revealed at all to the ancient Jews. I shall not concern myself with his particular hypothesis at present. Dr. *Stebbing* and Dr. *Sykes*, in their writings against him, do warmly and strenuously maintain, that this doctrine was not intended to be the sanction of any part of the Mosaic law. The same thing had been as positively affirmed by *Episcopius*, *Grotius*, bishop *Bull*, and the present bishop of *London*, with many other celebrated writers, both at home and abroad. However, as the point is not to be determined by the authority of man, but by the testimony of scripture, I have no thought of insisting on the sanction of these great names, but will proceed to consider the reasons which induced these writers to conclude, that a future state was not intended to be the sanction of any branch of the Mosaic law.

Upon looking into the written law, they did not find that this doctrine was inculcated in it, in plain, direct, and explicit terms, but couched only in remote and distant intimations. Hence they inferred, that it could not be designed for the sanction of any part of the Mosaic system of religion, since distant intimations of so very capital and important an article as its sanction, would be an eternal blemish and disgrace to any system of this sort. Thus these great writers adopted Mr. *Addington's* second proposition; and, in consequence of this adoption, held themselves obliged to reject the first, or to deny the sanction of a future state to every branch of the Mosaic law.

They seem to have reckoned it a kind of axiom, that the promises and threatenings annexed to a religious covenant, ought to be mentioned in the most clear, precise, and determinate language; so that it should not be possible for the most ignorant and illiterate of the common people not to see, or to misapprehend them. *Promissa, præsertim fæderi annexa, debent esse clara ac diserta, & ejusmodi, ut ab utraque parte stipulante intelligi possint. Promissa autem hæc typica & generalia,*

\* Vide the Reviews for June and July last.



generalia, non addita aliunde interpretatione, pene impossibile erat ut quis isto sensu intelligeret\*.

If these typical and general promises, or distant intimations of a future state were so very difficult to be understood, one can hardly suppose this doctrine was intended to be the sanction of the moral branch of the law. Mr. Locke says, "That a law requires the plainest and directest words †," or the most clear, simple, and perspicuous expressions, especially when its sanctions, or rewards and punishments, are the particular point to be mentioned.

And, does not common sense say the same thing? For, let us reflect, that systems of religion are designed for the body of the people. Now, is it reasonable, or proper, to leave the gross and unthinking multitude with nothing more than distant intimations of the sanctions of the religion under which they are appointed to live? Can you produce any instance of a written system of religion, whose sanctions are not laid down in the most circumstantial, precise, and exact manner, unless in the new discovered islands of *Pantagruel*?

The sanctions are the great motive and inducement, which are to promote and encourage the observance of the religious system. Now it seems evident, from the nature and reason of the thing, that men ought to be as well informed of the motives which are to promote and encourage their obedience, as of the duties which are to be practised and observed by them. The doctrine of a future state, therefore, should have been delivered in the Jewish law with the same perspicuity and clearness, as the knowledge of the one true God, and the worship and service due unto him, and required by him.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN a club I belong to, our conversation happened lately to turn upon the first ode of Horace, when I suggested a method of pointing and reading that ode, which the company seemed to be pleased with; therefore I have sent it to you, that, if you think proper, you may give it to your readers.

**M**Æcenæ atavis edite regibus,  
Q. et præsidium; et dulce decus meum:  
Sunt quas curriculo pulverem Olympicum  
Collegisse juvat, metaque feravidis  
Evitata rotis: palmaque nobilis  
Terrarum dominos exehit ad Deos.

Hunc, si mobiliū turba Quiritium  
Certat tergemini tollere honoribus:  
Illum, si proprio condidit horreo  
Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis.  
Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo  
Agros, Attalici conditionibus

A Numquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria  
Myrtoum parvidus nauta secet mare:  
Luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africum  
Mercator metuens, otium, & oppidi  
Laudat rura sui; mox refecit rates  
Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.

B Nec partem solido demere de die

Spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto  
Stratus, nunc ad aquae lene caput sacrae:  
Multos castra juvant, & lituo tubae  
Permissus sonitus, bellaque matribus  
Detestata: manet sub Jove frigido  
Venator, tenerae conjugis immemor,

C Seu visa est catulis cervæ fidelibus,  
Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.  
Te doctarum ederae præmia frontium  
Diis miscent superis: me gelidum nemus,  
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori  
Secernunt populo; si neque tibus  
Euterpe cohibet; nec Polyhymnia

D Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton:  
Quod si me Lyricis vatibus inferes,  
Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

By this method of pointing the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth lines, may mean two sorts of people, one sort, such as delight in contending at the Olympick games; and the other sort, kings, and sovereign princes, who delight in victories and triumphs. And as there is some sort of connection between these two sorts, I put a colon only after *rotis*, and a point or full stop after *Deos*. The 7th and 8th lines point out an ambitious man, who delights in honours and preferments conferred by the people; and the 9th and 10th point out an avaricious man, who delights in heaping up goods or money; and as there is a sort of connection, or, if you will, an opposition between these two, therefore I put a colon only after *honoribus*, and a point after *areis*. The 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th lines, describe a husbandman or farmer, who delights in agriculture, and is frightened at going to sea; and the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, a merchant, who praises ease, and a country life, but, after shipwreck, ventures again to sea, because he cannot bear poverty; and, as there is a plain opposition between these two, I put a colon only after *mare*, a point after *pati*, and a semicolon only after *sui*, because what follows, in the 17th and 18th lines, relates still to the merchant.

\* Bishop Bull's Harmonia Apostolica, Dissert. Poster. c. 10. sect. 8. p. 474.  
† Reasonableness of Christianity, p. 8.



chant. The 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d lines describe a man who delights in indolence and his bottle; the 23d, 24th and first word of the 25th, describe a soldier; the rest of the 25th, with the 26th, 27th, and 28th, describe a sportsman or hunter; and as there is an opposition between the former and both the latter sorts of men, I put a colon only after *sacrae*, and after *defestata*, and a point after *plagas*. The 29th, and first part of the 30th line points out *Maecenas*, who delights in learning; and the other part of the 30th, with the 31st, 32d, 33d, and 34th, describe *Horace* himself, who delights in, and is distinguished by his love for shady groves, mulick, mirth, and poetry; and as there is a sort of opposition between them, I put a colon only after *superis*, and a semicolon only after *populo*, and after *cobibet*, because what follows in these lines relates to the poet himself. And the two last lines contain a delicate compliment to *Maecenas* upon his taste and judgment, by the poet's saying, that tho' he is already, by his poetry, distinguished among the people, yet it was *Maecenas's* approbation alone that could make him completely happy; but as these two lines have a relation to what the poet had before said of himself, therefore I put a colon only after *barbiton*.

This way of pointing makes, I think, a greater variety in this ode, and the several parts of it more distinct, as well as more intelligible, than any other method I can at present recollect; but whether it has ever been pointed in this manner in any former edition, is what I do not know: It is not pointed so in any edition I have now by me. But I must observe, that my reading *Te* for *Me*, in line 29th, is an amendment first made by a learned gentleman of this kingdom, tho' the *Dutch* have ascribed it to one of their criticks.

I am, &c.

Westminster, Jan. 9, 1758.

*Some particulars of a late famous Speech.*

A Certain great man, being lately asked on a very solemn occasion, in whose hands we were, made answer, "In the hands of providence, and a most gracious s—n: That he was sorry indeed to declare, that he thought there was a determined resolution, both in our n—l and m—y c—s against any vigorous exertion of the national power, in the service of their country; and that tho' his majesty, with unexampled goodness, was ready to embrace every measure proposed by his m—rs, for the honour and interest, of his B—sh d—s, yet scarce

a man could be found, with whom the execution of any one plan, in which there was the least appearance of danger, could with confidence be trusted. He instanced the great superiority of force, in a distant quarter of the world, over that of the enemy, and the inactivity of that force, notwithstanding the vigorous instructions, given to a g—l, from whose courage, abilities, and personal bravery, there was the highest expectations; yet such a contemptuous disregard, has even that g—l O—r \* shewn to the c—l P—r, from whom he derives his authority, that, except a written scrap of paper, no advice has been received from him, since June or July last; other instances nearer home, are open to every one's observation; so that, with a force by land and sea, greater than was ever before known, and with a k—g and m—y, ardently desirous of redeeming the nation's glory, succouring its allies, and promoting its true interest, a shameful dislike to service, every where prevails, and few seem to be affected, with any other zeal, than that, of aspiring to the highest posts, and grasping the largest salaries.

The great orator, excepted from the list of sea and land c—rs, two of the former now abroad †, one of whom, so far from following the present practice of his brethren in command, by seeking occasions of excuse to keep out of danger, had bravely quitted his own ship, when unable to bring her into action, and hoisted his flag on board a lesser ship, in order to animate, by his presence, the gallant seamen under his command, who thus inspirited, performed wonders. He made the like honourable mention, of the general ‡, who commanded on the same expedition, who, tho' not bred a soldier, yet glowing with a noble ardour for the glory of his country, and inspired by heaven, with a genius superior to imaginary danger, had dared to defy opposition, and triumphed over the enemy, the very standards of whose hosts, G out numbered his whole army."

*Description of Lough-lane, or the Lake of Killarney, in the Barony of Magunihy, in the County of Kerry, in Ireland. From Mr. SMITH's ingenious Account of that County, lately printed at Dublin.*

H "THE mountain of Mangerton, which stands south-east of Lough-lane, is esteemed one of the highest in this kingdom: By the experiment of the barometer, its altitude was found to be one thousand and twenty yards perpendicular, above the lake of Killarney, which is considerably

\* E— of L—n.

† A. W— and P—.

‡ Colonel C—.



considerably higher, than the sea; for that lake in discharging itself, runs a course of some miles, and forms what it is called the river Lane, before it joins the ocean. The mountains called the Reeks, which lie to the west of Mangerton, seem, by the eye, to be rather higher than that mountain; but hills which are conical, and terminated in points, appear higher at a distance, than those mountains which have a large surface on their tops: As steeples, which are terminated by spires, seem to be higher than those covered with domes, the points of the former being, as it were, more hid and lost in the atmosphere, than the other. They are steeper than Mangerton, and have more terrible precipices, and declivities; so that it was in a manner impossible to determine the height by the barometer. On the west side of that mountain, is a large and deep hole, filled with water, which they call the devil's punch-bowl: It overflows, and makes an agreeable cascade, down the side of the mountain, in view of Mucruss house, the seat of Edward Herbert, Esq; By opening a large cut on the side of this basin, there would be a broader, more constant, and nobler supply of water, which might afford a beautiful cataract, for the greatest part of the year. This water supplies the mills for the iron works, and then falls into Lough-lane, which beautiful lake, I am now about to describe. One of the best prospects which it affords, is on a rising ground, near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe: Not, but there are many other fine views of it, from every other side, but few of them take in so many particulars as may be observed from that station. For from hence is to be seen, one of the most delicious landscapes in Ireland; and, perhaps, few countries in Europe afford better. But this is such a masterpiece, that even the Poussins, Salvator Rosa, or the most eminent painter in that way, might here furnish himself with sufficient matter, not only to form one, but several entertaining prospects. From this eminence, a survey may be taken of the greatest part of this beautiful lake; and likewise of that stupendous amphitheatre, of mountains which are ranged along the opposite shore. Towards the south-east, stands the above-mentioned mountain, called Mangerton, whose feet the lake washes, and whose summit is generally lost in the clouds, it being, from the above-recited experiment, justly esteemed one of the highest mountains in Ireland. More towards the center of the lake, is an high mole, called Turk, whose sides, down to the verge of the water, are beau-

tifully clothed with groves, of various kinds of trees. One part of this hill, slopes away like a promontory, terminating in the lake, forming one side of a canal, which is a passage into the upper lake; as doth the point of another mountain called Glenna, the other side of this streight, which is adorned also, with forest trees. As a fine contrast to this verdure, at the back of these mountains stand others, shaped into pyramids, being only naked rocks of a vast height. The grandeur and magnificence of these mountains, not only entertain and surprize the spectator, but he must be also agreeably amused, in contemplating the infinite variety of beautiful colouring they afford. For, in one part may be seen the gayest verdure, blended with scarlet fruit, and snowy blossoms, well known properties of the Arbutus; and in other places, the most elegant variety of brown and yellow tints, caused by other kinds of trees and shrubs, appears: All these are intermixed with rock-work; and to soften the whole, a deep, smooth, and noble basin of water, extends itself beneath this scenery. But to give the reader an adequate idea of this place, would require the pencil of some excellent painter, rather than the pen of any prose writer. To the west of Glenna, stands the lofty pike called Tomish, variegated half way to its top, with a waving forest; and down whose sides, especially after rains, run very considerable cataracts into the great lake. There are many other hills still running more west, as far as the eye can trace for many miles: The nearest and most surprizing for their loftiness, are the Reeks already mentioned, whose tops resemble so many pinacles, or rather spires lost in the clouds. The water is light and pure, and notwithstanding the great variety of minerals, which surround this lake, it doth not seem to be impregnated with any of them. The ancient verses of Nenius, who wrote in the ninth century, and which Mr. O-Flaherty, in his Ogygia, also cites, make mention of them.

*Momoniam stagnum, Lochlenius undique Zonis  
Quatuor ambitur: prior est ex are, secunda  
Plumbea, de rigido conflatum tertia ferro:  
Quarta reidenti pallescit linea flanno.*

As for copper, few mines in Europe, have produced such quantity of ore, as that work lately discovered near Mucruss; having afforded, in the space of a year, after its working, three hundred seventy-five tons of ore, which produces from an ounce of the general sample, five penny



penny weight eight grains of copper, being considerably more than a fourth part of pure metal of a very fine quality; and the Bristol company, to whom the proprietors of this work sold it, must have extracted a greater proportion of copper, as it is well known, from the laws of attraction, that a large portion of ore will yield more on the assay, than a small quantity. Lead ore hath been also discovered near this lake; and the adjacent mountains all abound with iron. As to tin ore, there hath been no discovery made yet to any purpose, although I do not question, but it will be also found, for I have picked up small specimens of ore, which contain some tin, at no great distance from this lake; and thus far are the above ancient verses verified. O-Flaherty also takes notice, that pearls have been found in this lake, "*Et in eo stagno margaritæ multæ reperiuntur, quas possunt reges in auribus suis.*" But because of the great depth of the lough, they are not so frequently found in it, as in the river Lane which runs out of it. As one side of this lake consists of the abovementioned range of formidable hills, so the opposite side is adorned with a level and beautiful country, with the town of Killarney, and the habitations and improvements of several gentlemen, at different distances. But before I describe these, it will be necessary, to mention somewhat of the several islands, which lye beautifully scattered over the lake; as also of the surprising echoes, that it affords. The most noted of these islands is that of Ross, which is rather a peninsula, being only separated by a small cut through a morass, from the mainland, over which is a bridge. On it stands an ancient castle, formerly the seat of O-Donaghoe Ross, which hath a new barrack adjoining to it. This place hath been, for some years past, a military garrison, having a governor appointed for it, upon the establishment. Before the castle, are a few old dismounted iron guns, which give it something of the air of a fortification. The castle had been flanked with round turrets, which, together with its situation, rendered it a place of some strength. In the wars of 1641, it surrendered to Ludlow, who was attended in the expedition by lord Broghil and Sir Hardress Waller; and was the last place that held out in Munster, against the English parliament. The greatest part of this island, is covered with wood; and it is no disagreeable spot, for such gentlemen of the army, quartered here, who are fond of fishing, hunting, or fowling. The

island of Innisfallen, is next to Ross in quantity of land; in it are the ruins of a very ancient religious house, founded by St. Finian, surnamed the Leper, who flourished towards the middle of the sixth century. He is the patron saint of these parts, and to him the cathedral of Aghadoe, is also dedicated. The remains of this abbey are very extensive, although the walls in many places, are levelled to the ground; its situation was extremely romantic and retired. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, the possessions of this abbey, were granted to captain Robert Collam. This island contains about twelve acres, and hath several very pleasant coves, agreeably wooded, for landing upon it. It yields so great a profusion of sweet herbage, that the kine which are put into it to fatten, thrive so prodigiously, that their fat becomes a kind of rich marrow, in a very short time. The more fleshy parts are in a manner marbled with fat, but their tallow is too soft to make candles, tho' it is proper enough for soap. On the east side of the island, the walls of an old chapel have been lately repaired by some gentlemen, who frequently use it as a banquetting-house. There are besides timber trees, the remains of several fruit trees, as plumbs, pears, &c. which have outlived the desolation that hath seized on the cells of those recluses who first planted them. Many of these trees had fruit ripe on them when I was in the island; the plumbs in particular, being of a large red kind, were very fine. Here are also the fruit of the sorbus or service tree, likewise the arbutus, and other shrubs, which were all planted by the monks, tho' the neighbouring inhabitants will have them to be the spontaneous production of the soil. In short, it is a beautiful, romantic wilderness, decorated, at present, with these plantations, and its venerable ruins, which are no small addition, to the beauties of Lough-lane. Rabbit-Island, stands to the west of Innisfallen, and is chiefly remarkable, for its quarries of good lime-stone, which the neighbouring inhabitants dig and burn, in order to manure their ground: But the best lime-stone in this barony is dug at Castle-Fiery, not far from the river Mang. An infinite number of islands of a smaller size, spangle and adorn this lake, most of which are covered with arbutus, and several other beautiful shrubs. One of them, from a fancied representation, resembles, at some distance, the figure of an horse, in a drinking posture. Another is called O-Donaghoe's prison; and a third



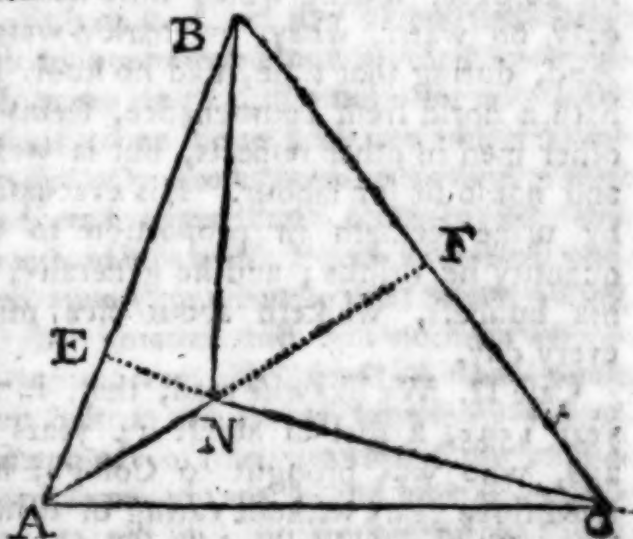
his garden: Most of them are of marble, clothed with evergreen shrubs, growing out of the crevices of the rocks. Some of the islands in the upper lake are of such a stupendous height, that they resemble, at a distance, so many lofty towers standing in the water, and being many of them crowned with wreaths of arbutus, represent the ruins of stately palaces. Their edges are so much worn away by the dashing of the water against their sides, and by frequent rains washing away the earth,

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ANSWER to QUESTION III. in our last Vol. p. 507. By BARTONIENSIS.

IN the figure annexed, let A represent the place of the first observation, and N the second, whose distance three miles per question: And C the place of the church, and W the place of the windmill.

Now we have given  $\angle CAB = 2$  points,  $\angle WAB = 7$  points: Also  $\angle CNB = 1$  point, and  $\angle WNB = 3\frac{1}{2}$  points per question; whence will be also given  $\angle NCA = \angle CNB$ , therefore  $AC = AN =$  the distance of the church at the first observation; and also  $\angle AWN = \angle WNB$ , then  $AW = AN =$  the distance of the windmill at the first observation; whence  $NC$  will be found  $= 5,884$ , and  $NW = 4,633$  miles; the distance of the church and windmill at the second observation.

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QUESTION VI. By Mr. W. SPICER.

A MAN laid out sixty pounds in sheep, of three different sorts; for the first sort he paid nine shillings, for the second twelve, and for the third fifteen: And the number he bought of each sort was such, that the sum of their squares was less than it could possibly have been, had he bought more of any one sort, and less of another. What number of sheep did he buy?

The following extraordinary CASES, from Jenty's Lectures, Lect. V. on Thirst, Food, and Drink, cannot fail of pleasing the curious Reader.

CASE I. "In the month of July, about 18 years past, one John Ferguson, herdsman, of the parish of Kilmelford, in Argyleshire, in Scotland, of the age of 38 years, on a warm day, over-heating himself in chase of cattle, drank plentifully of cold river-water, whereupon he fell asleep by the river side, and slept for 24 hours. On waking, he found himself in a violent fever, was carried home, and there desiring drink, they gave him water,

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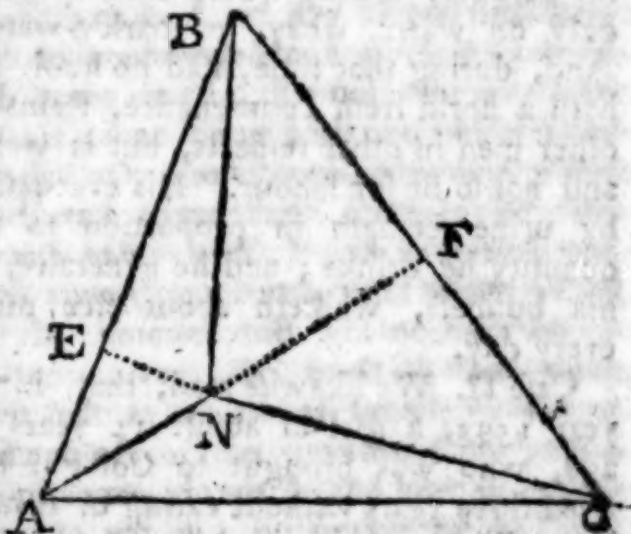
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and time hath so disjointed many of the marble rocks, that several of them hang in a most surprizing and tottering manner, and represent a rude kind of confused architecture, almost without foundations. In others of them, the waters have worn passages sufficiently large for boats to go through these tottering arches, which in some places (though they are of an immense weight) are only upheld by very slender pillars.



on drinking whereof he vomited; ever since which time he hath not been able to contain in his stomach any thing except water, whey, or barley-water. In the summer season he used for his food only cold water, and in winter only warm whey or barley-water. If, in drinking the barley-water, one grain of the barley should accidentally be swallowed, his stomach immediately ejects the same by vomit. In order to discover whether any fallacy might be used, the said Ferguson hath been, by his father's master, confined in a room for 20 days, during which time he lived only on water, whey, or barley-water: And, during that time, had no stool. He hath a florid fresh countenance, seems as other men in other respects, but is weak, and not so fit for labour. His evacuation by urine seemeth in proportion to the quantity he drinks; and he generally, in his business, walketh about five miles every day.

Case II. We likewise read, that, in the year 1595, a girl of about 14 years of age, who was brought to Cologne, had lived three years without eating or drinking. This was verified by the parents of the girl, and other creditable testimonies. Fabricius strictly examined her: She had a dull, melancholy countenance, her body moderately fleshy, except her belly, which was depressed and retracted to the spine of her back: The liver, and the rest of the viscera, to him, seemed schirrous: She never went to stool: She loathed all food to such a degree, that if any one suddenly put a bit of sugar into her mouth she immediately fainted. She danced and played with other children, and seemed as if she ailed nothing; and her body had its natural colour. Her parents told him, that, about seven years before that time, she had recovered from a dangerous illness; and that, by little and little, she began to loath all food; so that, in the space of four days, she tasted no victuals, after which subsisting only on a little new milk, she at last, in the space of six or seven days, entirely abstained from eating or drinking.

Case III. Sennertus relates, that another girl of the same age, at Consolentum, a city on the confines of Limosin and Poictiers in France, lived three years without eating; an account whereof was published by Cetesius, a physician. It appears, that, in 1599, in the eleventh year of her age, she was seized with a fever attended with a vomiting: That, on the remission of the fever, she became speechless, and remained so for 14 days: When her voice returned, she was deli-

rious, and had neither sense nor motion; and her stomach became so weak, that she loathed all food: That, after six months, she began to recover the use of her limbs, her stomach yet remaining in the same state: Her abdomen fell in, so that, from below her ribs to the os pubis, she was much altered from what she used to be, and seemed as if all the muscles of the abdomen, the intestines, viscera, and all her internal parts, had been taken from her: The other parts of her body seemed not thus emaciated; her chest seemed full, her breasts moderately turgid, her arms, thighs, and legs, sufficiently fleshy, her face plump, her lips were of a dark red colour, her tongue contracted, yet her speech was free; the hair of her head was very long, her hair, nails, yea, all her body, seemed augmented. She had no discharge either by the anus, bladder, uterus, or cutis; she seemed, to the touch, to be always cold and dry, and hardly, by any motion, grew warm, tho' she was busied in her household affairs. She went to market, swept the rooms, spun, and did other things of this nature, her senses and motion being in no manner prejudiced.

Case IV. The same author reports this case, taken from the Genoese physicians: that, in 1601, a brisk lively woman, of about 22 years of age, was conveyed to Genoa, who was kept in custody, with a watchful eye over her, and was found to live many years only on water.

Case V. We also read, that a girl, called Apollania, born at Gatz, in the jurisdiction of Bern, a city of the Switzers, who at first had an aversion to bread, and afterwards to all other victuals, and was nourished by broths only, which, by degrees, she likewise abhorring, used only some spoonfuls of wine, diluted with water; which she also, at last refused, and lived some months without eating or drinking. The senate of Bern being informed hereof, ordered, that the mother and the girl should be put into the hospital of the city for the discovery of any fraud that might be used; whereupon, under the strictest observation, she was found to live without aliment. What was further remarkable in this person was, that the flies, of which there are great plenty in the stove-room where she lay, settling on her face, and other naked parts of her body, were not at all perceived by her; neither was she much affected by cold winter weather. She was in Switzerland in the year 1600, and remained in this state till the year 1612; when, about Christmas-day, her appetite began a little to return, and, by degrees,



degrees, her stomach, liver, and other parts, returned to their natural state; her abdomen, which before was extenuated and hardened, again became softened and elevated, her excretions were again had as before, her muscular strength returned; and she, who had lived above 10 years in a weak condition, without eating or drinking, became capable of going about and doing her business; yet her senses, which during the time of her abstinence remained entire, began to grow languid, and her head so affected, that she became, in a manner, foolish.

Case VI. I shall mention only one case more of this nature, from the same author, concerning a young woman, born at Halberstadt, in Germany, who lived above nine years without eating.

In the year 1614, she was taken ill, and continued so for 14 days. During the time of her illness, she eat nothing: When she recovered, she had such an aversion to victuals, that, in the space of a day, she hardly eat any thing: Afterwards being invited to a wedding, she, by intreaty, eating more than usual, became so ill for eight days, that her life was despaired of: From this time, to her death, she eat nothing, but every day drank about a pint and half of ale, in which, if they put, unknown to her, any bread, she would not drink. Her body was of a good colour, and not emaciated. She was weak, and therefore obliged to live a sedentary life. She died in 1623, in a dejected melancholy state, caused by the coming of some insolent soldiers, which her mother was obliged to take in. (See our Vols. for 1754, p. 236, and 1757, p. 395.)

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON F  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

WHEN the outworks of religion are attacked, the friends of piety should fly to the breach, and exert themselves in defence thereof: This is the design of the paper in your hands, which (I bless God) has succeeded, and put a stop here to the enormous practice. If you will be so good to insert it in your next Magazine, you will (I hope) do a service to religion, and assuredly oblige a great number of your readers, and in particular,

Your humble servant, H  
Derbyshire. T. W.

*Pudet hæc opprobria nobis*

*Et dici potuisse et non potuisse refelli.*

WHEREAS assembling together to play at foot-ball, on the Lord's day, and in the time of divine service, is

an unlawful act, and a growing evil; (the mischief of which, the state, as well as the church, may feel in time:) And whereas this enormous profanation of the Lord's day, is directly contrary to the design and end of its institution; a scandal to religion and the church of Christ; offensive to God, and all good men; and the opprobrious and detestable cause of great immoralities and licentiousness; and may be deemed to be an indication of not having the fear of God: It seemed necessary for the information of such as offend thro' ignorance, lovingly, and in the spirit of meekness to advertise:

By 1 Car. I. c. 1. There shall be no assembly of people out of their own parishes on the Lord's day, for any sports whatsoever: Nor shall any unlawful exercises or pastimes be used by any persons in their own parishes: On pain, that every offender, upon view of a justice, confession, or one witness, shall forfeit 3s. 4d.

As the advertiser has nothing else in view but the glory of God, the honour and interest of our holy religion; the advancement of piety, and of the publick good, and to recommend and promote a due regard and veneration for the things of God; he humbly hopes, that nobody will be offended at, but will take in good part, this necessary and well intended advertisement.

December 27, 1757.

An extraordinary Sermon having lately appeared, entitled, Conjugal Love and Duty: A Discourse upon Heb. xiii. 4. Preached at St. Ann's, in Dublin, Sept. 11, 1757. By Dr. Brett. With a Dedication to the Rt. Hon. Lady Caroline Russell, asserting the Prerogative of Beauty, and vindicating the Privileges of the Fair Sex; an Extract or two from the Dedication, and the Sermon itself, we presume will not be disagreeable to our Readers.

"MADAM, there is an Italian proverb, which says, that handsome girls, are born married: The meaning whereof is not what hath been vulgarly supposed, that marriages are made in heaven: But, that such is the power of beauty over the human heart, that when they will, they may. This being so, the intimation to your ladyship, is to look out, and provide for a change of condition: To remain single, will not be long in your power, for beauty that strikes every eye, will necessarily charm many hearts: Nature ordained it universal sway, and the corruptions of nature, multiplied as they have been through a series of 5000 years, have



have even yet been able to give it but one rival : In the human heart (I speak it to their shame) temples have been erected to the god of wealth : Many fair victims have we seen too bleeding at his altars ; and, what is worse, the very hand now writing to your ladyship, hath sometimes been the sacrificer. What therefore you have to learn, is only to chuse with discretion ; to maintain with dignity the proffered sovereignty which contending suppliants will intreat you to accept."

" All the great heroes, the most renowned in their generations, the scripture worthies in particular, have had their Dalilahs, to whose bewitching charms they have one and all yielded : Reluctantly some, and fondly others : *These* proving their wisdom, and *those* their folly, since *there is no enchantment against beauty*, nor any thing which it cannot enchant. He must be something more, or something worse, than a man—i. e. a god or a devil, who hath escaped, or who can resist its power : The gods of the Heathens could not ; Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Apollo, their amours are as famous as their names : So, that that sturdiness in human nature, wherever it is found, which can resist, argues plainly how much of the devil is wrought up in the composition ; If the native power were not so great as it is, so many arts, so many opportunities to sooth and to persuade, would make it impossible."

" This prating old man ! will he never have done ? Not yet ; for to you, Madam, and of you I could prate for ever. Garbularity is indeed the vice of old age : The highest honorary tribute that youth pays to it, is patient attention : We grow fond of prating, when we are good for nothing else. Besides, Madam, it is, tho' I am sorry to remind you of it, a vice I have observed common to both sexes ; old women can prate, as well as old men ; and the same allowance on your part, if ever you come to it, will be demanded : And, alas ! young, gay, and blooming as you are, to this you will come at last : Lovely as that form is, it will wrinkle and wither ; that vermilion will be turned into paleness, those brilliant eyes grow dim and faint : In the gazing crowd, that now surrounds you, notwithstanding the blaze you make, the lustre with which you enamel and gild the spot you stand upon ; tho' you reanimate, give life, sensation, appetite, a kind of rejuvenescence, a desire at least, a wish to live and be young again, to every thing you touch or look upon, the meanest of your admirers, even I, wizened and worn out by labour, age, nay, worse by disappointments, in the course

of a few suns and moons, will be as much respected, heeded, listened to. Pity indeed it is ! but it must be so : What are you then to do ? Why briefly this, look as well into yourself, as at yourself, and thence learn how to preserve and improve the authority which beauty gives, to make it indefectible, and, as I maintain it may, interminable." *From the sermon itself.*

" The humour of ridiculing this rite [of marriage] was introduced, and became fashionable, under the example of a dissolute prince ; which encouraged such licentiousness in the stage, as soon corrupted the general taste, to the degree, that hardly any thing entertained, or was received there with applause, that was not salted with some obscene raillery. In consequence of which, not only the thing, but even the persons who made it their choice were laughed at. They were objects of pity, the butts of sneer, whom necessity had forced into it. A humour so inconsistent with common sense, and every social, dear regard, could not hold long. The pulpit, which, in that universal degeneracy of men and manners, was not silent, got, in this instance, the better of the stage, and, at last, happily reformed it. To the honour of the present age, the few patrons it hath are as despicable, as they are dissolute : But it may be observed, that the pains taken to correct it, had possibly met with quicker success, had not the fair sex, by a lewd and wanton behaviour, contributed to keep it up : Without encouragement from them it never could have run to the extravagance it did ; for how little soever some of them may suspect or believe it, they are the only sure guardians of men's virtue, and have more power to reform than either priest or magistrate can pretend to : If therefore the manners of the age should ever take the same disagreeable turn, tho' they may be the principal sufferers, they must bear the blame of it, and the infamy too ; for this reason, that it was always in their power to support the honour and dignity, due to the married state, from the influence, which, few of them want to be told, they have over the affections and inclinations of mankind. I will offer no apology therefore for telling them, that if their discretion was equal to their charms ; if they were at equal pains to embellish their minds, as they are to adorn their bodies, they might go near to reverse the customs of the world, and the maxims of nature ; might sway the scepters of kingdoms, and be the law-givers and governors both of states and families, without either wearing of arms, or changing apparel."



apparel.—If modesty, good sense, and the general practice of virtue, met with proper distinction in female regard, men would certainly take more pains, than they usually do, to cultivate those graces; for where we court, we wish to be approved, and naturally pursue such courses, as we judge will best recommend us: But whilst women are so insensible, and blind to their own interest and happiness, as to encourage those most, who use this holy institute to base and dishonourable purposes; whilst they prefer empty and profligate rakes, to virtuous and honourable lovers, they may thank themselves for a great share of that misery to which they are tied, and we shall in vain hope to see the evil of this case ever corrected."

*The Report of the general Officers, appointed to enquire into the Causes of the Failure of the late Expedition to the Coasts of France, having laid some Foundation for bringing the Commander in chief of the Troops, employed in that Expedition, to a regular Trial, his Majesty, on December 3 last, appointed a general Court Martial to be forthwith held, upon that Occasion, which was to consist of the following Members:*

Lieutenant-general James, lord Tyrawly, president.

Charles, lord Cadogan, John Guise, Richard Onslow, Henry Pulteney, Sir Charles Howard, John Huske, John, lord Delawarr, James Cholmondeley, lieutenant-generals.

Maurice Bockland, William, earl of Panmure, William, earl of Ancram, William, earl of Harrington, George, earl of Albemarle, Henry Holmes, Alexander Dury, John Mostyn, Edward Carr, major-generals.

William Kingsley, Alexander Duroure, Bennet Noel, colonels.

Cha. Gould, deputy judge advocate gen.

Accordingly the trial began, December 14, and continued, by several adjournments, to December 20, during which time the proofs exhibited, both for and against the general, were much the same with those exhibited before the court of enquiry; and the general's defence, which he gave in writing, was in substance the same with that which he had laid before the court of enquiry; therefore we shall, from the proceedings of the court martial, add only what was said at the end of the trial by the judge advocate, who, in all such cases, is the prosecutor for the crown, which was as follows:

"The judge advocate briefly submitted to the court his opinion, that subsequent

confirmations of intelligence, as they could not have any influence on the resolutions, when taken, are not proper evidence; and, if any such have appeared, in the course of the proceedings, on either side, they ought unquestionably to be laid out of the case. With regard to lieutenant-col. Clerk's evidence, he does not recollect any mention of information obtained by him, since his return to England, either in confirmation, or contradiction of his former account of Rochefort.

But the argument urged by Sir John Mordaunt, in the beginning of his defence, against the admitting in evidence that intelligence which was communicated to the commanders of the expedition at the cabinet council in England, he conceives to be without foundation, as it is not produced as evidence to prove any particular act of disobedience (the evidence of the supposed disobedience in this case being the notoriety of the return to England, without having attempted a descent) but is only introduced to shew the practicability of the enterprize; and it would be as unreasonable to set aside this intelligence, as to deprive Sir John Mordaunt of the use of any intelligence received previous to their sailing from Spithead, or of the argument raised from the unavoidable detention of the troops in the Isle of Wight; which circumstances were equally known to the government, and both previous to the orders signified by Mr. secretary Pitt in his letters of the 5th and 15th of September.

As to the use endeavoured to be made of Port L'Orient being permitted to remain in the instructions (tho' the ministry seemed to have given up the thoughts of an attack upon that place) in order to govern the construction of the other article of the instructions, which relates to Rochefort, the latitude or power of judging being expressed by the word *practicable* in both articles—The judge advocate observed, that there is a manifest distinction—The article relating to Rochefort, directing an attempt with a view to that particular object, *if found practicable*; in the other case, Port L'Orient and Bourdeaux are recommended, as the most important objects of his majesty's arms; and it is ordered, that an attempt should be made, successively, on both, or either of those places, as should be judged *practicable*, or on any other place that should be thought *most adviseable*, from Bourdeaux homeward to Havre: The judgment of the practicability being evidently intended to be made upon the spot, by the one article, and not so, by the other.

As



As to the general arguments, which go to the impracticability of a descent only, he submitted to the consideration of the court, whether they are not altogether defeated by the subsequent resolution of the 28th of September, whereby the landing is determined not only to be practicable, but advisable, and to be made with all possible dispatch, especially as no material intelligence had, in the meantime, been gained, which shewed fort Fouras to be more affailable on the land side, than they had before reason to apprehend.

He also recommended an attention to the dates of the several resolutions and proceedings, as nothing but what was anterior to the council of war of the 25th, and known at that time to the commanders, can be considered as having any effect upon that deliberation, and therefore on the one hand, all troops seen from the Viper sloop—the most considerable number (being from 800 to 1000) seen by major general Conway—and all other obstacles subsequent to the date of the 25th, will be laid out of the case; as will, on the other hand, the confirmation of lieutenant col. Clerk's opinion, obtained from the French engineer on the 26th; which circumstance alone, supposing the resolution taken on the 25th, of laying aside the design upon Rochefort, to have been justifiable and right, can hardly be insisted upon as a sufficient motive for reviving that consideration."

But Sir Edward Hawke having, in the meantime, arrived in town, the court, on Monday, resolved to attend next morning, and that Sir John Mordaunt should have notice of their said resolution; after which they adjourned till next morning.

Accordingly Sir Edward Hawke attended next day and was examined; after which Sir John Mordaunt being asked, whether he had any question to propose to the admiral, or any other matter to offer, answered, That he had nothing farther to trouble the court with; that he felt himself quite happy in having gone thro' a publick trial, and before such judges.

And the court, the same day, agreed upon the following sentence:

The court having duly weighed and considered the whole matter before them, is unanimously of opinion, that the prisoner, lieutenant-general Sir John Mordaunt, is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and doth therefore acquit him,

TYRAWLY.

Which sentence has been since confirmed by his majesty. (See our last Vol. p. 647—653, and p. 13, of the present Volume.)

To the beforementioned Pamphlet (see p. 11) intitled, *Candid Reflections, an Answer has already been published, intitled, The Expedition against Rochefort fully stated &c. from whence we may probably get some Extracts in our next: At present we can only spare Room for the Postscript which is as follows, &c.*

**T**HOUGH I have not, in the course of the letter, affected a candour more than is common to those who engage in political disputes, yet the reader will think it extraordinary that I have not availed myself of the intelligence lately brought from Rochelle and Rochefort, by the captain of the transport vessel, who was a prisoner in that country at the time our armament came to that coast. The truth is, I disdained to prejudice the mind of the reader by a testimony of that sort, and I determined that he should judge of the conduct of the generals, in this expedition, from the same evidence on which they might be supposed to act. But as his opinion of the generals and their conduct, is by this time formed, it is a debt due to truth, and to the publick, to say (what is already well known to most of the merchants of the city of London) that at the time our fleet was at the Isle of Aix, the whole force which the enemy had on that coast, consisted of a battalion of regular troops in the Isle of Rhé, another in Oleron, a Swiss battalion at Rochelle, and one regiment of regulars, and one of militia at Rochefort. That the *Prudente*, a French ship of 74 guns, with all her cannon and stores, &c. on board, escaped our fleet, by running up to Rochefort, through that very channel which was not deep enough for an English long-boat, and that the consternation on the coast was not to be expressed, it being understood, that, in the course of a few days, both Rochefort and Rochelle would necessarily fall into the hands of the English, there being no possibility to reinforce them, till the household troops could arrive from Versailles.

#### A REPLY to the METHODISTS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**I**F I FIND your Methodist friend has, at last, put an end to his elaborate answer (see our last vol. p. 636.) and, by way of reply, I shall only tell him an anecdote very well known to those who read Latin books, which, perhaps, few of his sect do, as their knowledge is chiefly by inspiration. Many years ago, a gentleman



A man of my country diverted himself by writing a droll, little book, to prove, that women had no souls, which was full of wit and good humour, tho' it contained several severe sarcasms upon the ladies. But what completed the joke, a learned professor of the same country took it into his head to write a large folio, full of erudition and spleen, by way of a serious answer to this droll, little book. What was the consequence? Every body read the droll, little book, but no man, I believe, ever read the long serious answer, unless it was the author himself.

And now, I will give your friend a cast of my calling, by foretelling, that the same spirit which dictated his answer, if it had power, would persecute every man who did not blindly submit to it; for persecution is not peculiar to any one sect of religion; but to pride, ignorance, and bigotry in every sect of religion. And, in return for his friendly wish, I shall conclude with wishing, that he may never get within the verge of Bedlam, or St. Luke's.

Conjuring-Hall, in the  
Old-Bailey, the 10th  
of the Calends of  
February.

I am,

Yours,

Dr. Faustus, jun.

P. S. By way of Answer to his Preface.

As religious disputes are the most obstinate, and religious wars the most cruel, who is most justly to be accused of sowing disunion and discord among the people of any country? He who sets up, or propagates a new sect of religion, or he who endeavours to support the religion established by law?

*The Manner in which the Prince of Bevern was taken Prisoner (see p. 608.) has been looked upon as very extraordinary. A Note we find in the fourth Volume of Dr. SMOLLET's History of England, shews how the late Earl of CRAWFORD behaved on a similar Occasion.*

THIS nobleman, so remarkable for his courage, and thirst of glory, exhibited a very extraordinary instance of presence of mind on the morning that preceded this battle [of Rocoux.] He, and some volunteers, accompanied by his aide-camp, and attended by two orderly dragoons, had rode out before day to reconnoitre the situation of the enemy, and fell into one of their advanced guards. The serjeant who commanded it immediately turned out his men, and their pieces were presented when the earl first perceived them. Without betraying the least mark of disorder, he rode up to the serjeant, and, assuming the character of a French general, told him, in that language, that there was no occasion for such cere-

mony. Then he asked, if they had perceived any of the enemy's parties? And being answered in the negative, "Very well, said he, be upon your guard; and if you should be attacked, I will take care that you shall be sustained." So saying, he and his company retired before the serjeant could recollect himself from the surprize occasioned by this unexpected address. In all probability he was soon sensible of his mistake; for the incident was that very day publicly mentioned in the French army. The prince of Tingry, an officer in the Austrian service, having been taken prisoner in the battle that ensued, dined with marshal count Saxe, who dismissed him on his parole, and desired he would charge himself with a facetious compliment to his old friend the earl of Crawford: He wished his lordship joy of being a French general; and said, he could not help being displeased with the serjeant, as he had not procured him the honour of his lordship's company at dinner.

*The Ceremonial of the private Interment of her late Royal Highness Princess CAROLINE, on Thursday, Jan. 5. in the Royal Family Vault in King Henry the VIIIth's Chapel in Westminster-Abbey. (See our last Vol. p. 619.)*

Knight-marshal's men, with black staves,  
Two and two.

Officers belonging to her late royal highness.

Pursuivants at arms.

Heralds at arms.

Vice-chamberlain of his majesty's household.  
Comptroller of his Treasury of his majesty's household.  
Master of the horse Groom of the stole to his majesty.

Norroy king of arms.

Lord chamberlain Lord steward of his of his majesty's majesty's household.  
household.

Gentle- Clarencieux king of Gentle-  
man arms, bearing the man  
usher. coronet upon a black usher.  
velvet cushion.

### The Body,

covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons, and under a canopy of black velvet, supported by eight gentlemen ushers.

Gentle- Garter principal king Gentle-  
man of arms, with his man  
usher. rod. usher.  
Ladies



Ladies of the bed-chamber to her late royal highness.

Women of the bed-chamber to her late royal highness.

Yeomen of the guard, to close the procession.

The procession was from the prince's chamber through the old Palace-yard, to the south-east door of Westminster-Abbey. At the entrance within the church, the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body, and fell into the procession just before the officer of arms, who preceded the lord steward and lord chamberlain; and so proceeded into king Henry the VIIth's chapel, where the body was deposited on tressels, the head towards the altar; the coronet and cushion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it; the ladies of the bed-chamber, and bed chamber women, placing themselves at the head of the corpse; and others on each side.

The part of the service before the interment being read by the dean, the corpse was deposited in the vault, the dean having the subdean on his right hand, and garter on his left, standing at the lower end of the opening of the vault.

The corpse being interred, the dean went on with the office of burial; which ended, garter king of arms proclaimed her royal highness's style, which ended the ceremony.

The procession began about ten in the evening.

**B**RESLAW, the capital of Silesia, which has been rendered so famous by its two late sieges, and the battles fought in its neighbourhood (see our last Vol. p. 607, 621, 653.) lies in  $16^{\circ} 50'$  of east longitude, and  $51^{\circ} 15'$  of east latitude, and is situated on the river Oder, 120 miles N. E. of Prague. The treaty for ceding Silesia to his Prussian majesty, in 1742, was concluded in this city; and, together with the dutchy of Silesia, it was guarantied to him by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Our readers may consult our Vol. for 1756, p. 464, where they are referred to every thing that has occurred relating to Breslaw, from the year 1740. The annexed Plan is a very accurate one of this important place.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dublin, to a Friend in Liverpool.*

**"MR.** Foot is at present in this town. He is a man of great humour. He took it into his head to take a private lodging in a remote part of the town, in

order to set up the lucrative business of fortune telling. After he had got his room hung with black, and got his dark lanthorn, with some people about him, that knew the people of fashion who live in this city, he gave out hand-bills, to let them know that there was a man to be met with, at such a place, who wrote down people's fortunes, without asking them any questions. As his room was quite dark (the light from his lanthorn excepted) he was in less danger of being discovered. So that he went on with great success for many days; insomuch that it is said, he cleared at least 30 pounds a day, at half a crown a head." The following was his advertisement.

*From Drontheim, in Norway, having also visited, in his Tour, the Cities of Petersburg, Hamburgh, Amsterdam, and London (from which last Capital he is just arrived) Ulan Smolenzco Czernizgorff, the celebrated Laplander, born within the Confines of the Arctic Circle.*

**H**E tells things past, present, and to come, by means of a quohdas, kanus, or drum, handed down, for nine generations, from his great ancestor Ulan Gorff, who, in the reign of Swein, king of Norway, was burnt for being a wizard, being charged by some missionaries with having a familiar, but was, in reality, no other but a Gam, or good genius, which is a constant attendant of the chief fire of each tribe of the Laplanders, and most of the aborigines, or old inhabitants of Scandinavia, and all the regions of the north.

His life has been devoted to the study of astrology; and he hereby informs the learned, that the chief reason of his present visit, to these southern regions of the globe, is to have the opportunity of beholding and observing the expected amazing comet, or blazing star, whose appearance was predicted by him in his *Ephemeris Septentrionalis*, published at Copenhagen and Stockholm, in 1743, the transit of which, being by him, and Dr. Halley, laid down to the south of the equinoctial line, could not be observed in his own country, the latitude and altitude of the pole being there 70 degrees north, consequently the comet's path being below the horizon of Lapland, that stupendous phenomenon will be invisible to all the inhabitants thereof.

He begs leave to acquaint the publick, that he hath, by frequent converse with some Bramins (who, by means of the Russian caravans from China and India, have



Scale of half an English Mile







175  
have  
acqui  
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have passed from the East into Norway) acquired all the wisdom of the Oriental Magi, or Gymnosophists, the same as that of the ancient Soothsayers, modern Rosicrucians, or followers of Peter Lully, the first European professor of the cabalistical and hermetick arts, derived originally from the Pythagorean sect; and hath, according to the unalterable rule and law of the original founder, condemned himself to a septennial silence and cessation of speech, but utters his responses in writing, void of all ambiguity, and easy to be comprehended by the meanest capacity.

He therefore professes and understands all the mysteries of chyromanchy, alecromanchy, and catoptromanchy, he having a magical glass to be consulted upon some extraordinary occasions. He can also divine either by hydromanchy or negromancy, and is fully possessed of the art called, by the Greeks, oneiocrítica, or the interpretation of dreams: And will prove to the virtuosi, that he hath the true selinites lac lunæ, or moon stone, proper for the making of talismans, only to be found genuine near the dreadful volcano of mount Hecla in Iceland; and tho' he also hath, in his museum, several of the mystical knots and magical darts of his countrymen, the Samoieds and Finlanders, he sticks chiefly to his drum.

From all which it is evident, (even to the literati themselves) that he can inform mankind whether life be happy or unhappy? Suits at law, who shall overcome? If the party is to be rich, and how wealth may be lawfully obtained? He answers to all questions relating to love, gallantry and marriage; as what manner of person one shall be courted by, and be married unto? Whether at present bachelor, maid, husband, wife, widower, or widow? Whether the party be beloved or not? Children, their number and sex, also the diseases, crosses, or accidents, or other fortunate and unfortunate adventures and events, he, she, or they shall meet with, or be incident unto, with the means of preventing and avoiding them; and can foretell most people's business, even before they deliver in any questions; all which he performs with due regard to honour, and the strictest secrecy.

••• He sells prolific drops for barrenness in women, the true arcanum by which the northern hive hath anciently poured forth its swarms over the rest of Europe, the use of them counteracting the inclemency of that climate, and invigorates cold and languid constitutions. Price of January, 1758.

the bottle half a guinea, with compleat directions for their use.

††† He hath also a few remaining bottles of his grand cosmetic wash, for the invention of which her serene highness the arch-duchess of Livonia, presented him with a vest of fables; and honoured him with a seal ring from her own finger, and 500 Livonian ducats. Price of this inestimable secret one guinea.

He is to be spoke with at his lodgings at Mr. Tucker's, a portrait-painter, at the house with the Venetian window in Usher's-street, the back of Usher's Quay, from the hours of seven till nine, on the evenings of Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays only, the other parts of his time being devoted to astrology and the study of the occult sciences, when he will not be interrupted on any account whatsoever."

This advertisement, occasioned the sage person mentioned therein, to be visited by people of all ranks, ages and sexes, until the time of his supposed death, an account of which, as published in one of the Dublin news papers, is as follows. His disappearing, was supposed to be owing to the crowds of company that attended him, being more than he could possibly dispatch, in the short time he allotted himself. Certain it is, that whether he acquired his intelligence by the means of natural or supernatural agents, no person, since the days of the celebrated Duncan Campbell, ever performed with such general applause, or acquired greater honour, his predictions or horoscopes (tho' wrote extempore) being couched in a nervous eastern stile, both elegant and witty, and his accounts of persons and things, were truly amazing and entertaining.

Dublin, Dec. 14. Yesterday morning, the learned world was deprived of one of its most useful ornaments, by the death of the celebrated Lapland philosopher and virtuoso, Ulan Smolenzco Czernznigorff, who is greatly lamented by persons of all ranks, sexes, and distinctions. His dissolution, which was long since predicted by himself, was occasioned by an atrophy contracted by intense study. He was attended by several eminent physicians, whom he discovered by his art, to have mistaken the state of his case. Many divines, remarkable for their learning and piety, waited also upon him, and exhorted him to make a full and ample confession of his misdeeds, as they were persuaded that he had certainly practised the black art, and dealt with the devil, and more especially, as he gave each of them a succinct account of all their most secret trans-  
actions;



actions; but he persisting to the last, that all his knowledge was obtained by means of the gam or good genius, that inhabited his drum, they denounced an anathema against him, and refused him the rites of their Function. He has given all the product of his gain, since his arrival in this kingdom, to charitable uses, and bequeathed many legacies, particularly his quobdas or drum, to be placed in our museum. To his trusty and well beloved faithful servant, Peter, he has left a great number of original letters and queries from doctors of divinity, physick and law, lords and esquires, ladies, widows, lawyers, kept-mistresses, politicians, courtezans, attornies, waiting-women, civil and military officers, belles, beaux, spruce-curates, and many others of all ranks, ages, denominations and sexes; together with several horoscopes ready drawn for persons who, he understood by his art, intended to favour him with their company, many of which last will be sent by the said Peter, to their respective owners. The memoirs of several transactions that beset him, since his arrival in this metropolis, being a compleat secret history of all the private intrigues, anecdotes, &c. thereof, he hath ordered to be printed under the inspection of an eminent bookseller, who lately went to visit him, so that the publick may shortly expect to see several curious, useful and truly valuable discoveries, the benefit of which work is to go also to his man Peter. It appears by a sketch, found among his papers, that he had formed the plan of an academy for instructing the youth of this kingdom in the Pythagorean philosophy; and particularly in the judicious art of holding the tongue, which it is thought would prove of great and singular advantage to several persons who speak in publick; and that so useful an institution may not be lost, it is hoped that such gentlemen as have the reputation of this country at heart, will appoint some place of meeting to consider of proper ways and means to carry this important design into execution.

To the PUBLIC.

**A**S we cannot, without the utmost concern, behold the unavoidable misfortunes, into which vast numbers of young gentlewomen are drove, by an education much superior to what their fortunes can support them in, at the death of their parents; and as taxes being high, and the interest of money low, and every genteel business, which used to be gladly accepted of by such persons, being now,

through the ridiculous caprice of their own sex, almost entirely engrossed by the men, or foreigners, they are through insupportable necessity, forced, unhappily and unwillingly, to take to a course of life the most despicable and pitiable, for a bare subsistence: It would therefore be well worthy the consideration, of the humane of both sexes, that, amongst the many and great charities with which this nation abounds, a method might be found out to prevent the ruin of such young persons, and place them in a virtuous and agreeable state of life; and thereby, at the same time, save many of the other sex from corruption: For, however ready we may all be to censure the conduct of the unfortunate, if we will but make the case our own, our censure would turn into pity; and we shall be the more willing to assist, in guarding against the evils and disgraces here hinted at, when we consider, that no family can assure themselves of being exempt from them, tho' the relation be at ever so great a distance.

I presume to communicate my thoughts of a scheme, which, if taken into consideration by abler judges, may be improved, and possibly carried into practice; and that is, to have boarding-houses in every county, by subscription, capable of accommodating as many gentlewomen, as the managers shall think proper to receive; the conditions of admittance, to be as follow, viz. Each person to deposit her whole fortune, in the hands of trustees chosen for that purpose, and, on her leaving the house, to receive it back again, except fifty pounds, which shall go to the benefit of the house. As there may be some, who have no fortunes, and have been so unhappy, as to be born and bred above the servile offices of life, their case in every respect, to be left to the discretion of the managers. Each gentlewoman to be allowed an annual sum for cloaths, &c. and to be allowed to take in work for her own profit.—By some such method as this, the modern practice of keeping mistresses may decline, and the holy institution of matrimony, become more in fashion.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

**I**T is a trite though just observation, that, we have many good laws, but badly executed; and as the present times call upon every well-wisher to his country, to point out any grievance that affects the poor or community, (which the non-ob servance of such laws occasions) I beg leave to offer the following remarks, on the



the article of tanned leather and shoes, the goodness of which, is as essential to the preservation of health, as any part of our cloathing, and a necessary the poorest labourer cannot do without.

By the statutes now in force, made the first year of James the first, and confirmed A the 9th of queen Anne, all persons buying or selling tanned leather at first hand, are strictly enjoined to use the publick markets for that purpose, and not to proceed in the sale thereof, till searchers duly authorised and annually sworn, have properly examined the said commodity, and if sufficiently B tanned and dried, put a publick seal thereon; and if defective in either, to seize the whole, or so much as is found insufficient: And if any person or persons, presume to buy or sell tanned leather, not first brought to publick market, and there duly examined and sealed, the same is forfeited, or the value thereof, altho' it may be otherwise well and sufficiently tanned and dry.

There are also good and wholesome laws, adapted for regulating the shoemaker in the process of his trade; and it is very certain, that many deceits may be practised by the artful and dishonest manufacturer to enhance his profit, tho' the leather has been duly searched and sold in publick market, as many parts of a well tanned hide is unfit for soles, and some parts very unfit for uppers, which with other sleights and devices, makes skillful and careful inspectors fully as necessary, as they can be for tanned leather, when it first appears at market.

A strict and general execution of these laws, would prevent bad leather from being made at all, or bad shoes, from improper parts of good leather, and consequently redress a national grievance too well known. That there are bad shoes, is too notorious to the home consumer, as well as exporter; and as certain that bad leather is, and always will be made, where neglect of the publick market and searchers prevails, and the buyers and sellers, are suffered to trade privately in defiance of the laws, owing in great measure, to the neglect of those who have power, to appoint and support proper searchers and publick markets for that commodity, as fully expressed, in the above statutes.

The legislature were never better disposed to explain, or amend any thing that may seem ambiguous, or ill adapted to the present necessities of the poor and community, or for redressing grievances, which the want of lawful markets may occasion. But if those who are judges

of these laws be of opinion, that they are good and valid, and want nothing but the executive part, how can the several mayors, bailiffs, and heads of cities and market towns, see them dispensed with, and in many places totally neglected, to the manifest injury of their authority, and the detriment and disadvantage of multitudes, and tending to accommodate none, except a very few, and those, such as may be termed engrossers, who stand betwixt the first producer and those who manufacture and consume it, and by the dint of a great capital, and want of proper inspectors and weekly markets, find means to prey upon the vitals of the poor.

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from our last Vol. p. 555.

INDIAN Prince, Watkins, from Bristol, for Barbadoes.

C Severn, Apowen, from Philadelphia, for do. York, —, from Liverpool, for New-York. Caesar, —, from Chester, for Falmouth. Jewel, Antony, from Swansey for Truro. Charming Nancy, Fanning, from Maryland, for London.

Agreement, Forser, from Petersburg, for ditto.

D Africa, Johnson, from Barbadoes, for Lond. Molly privateer, of Jersey.

Betsey, Nairn, from London, for Gibraltar.

Lady Fortune, Lomley,

Sydhams, Merchant, Jackson, } Coasters.

St. George, Harman,

Greenwich man of war. (See our last Vol. p. 514.)

E Betsey, Falconer, from Virginia, for Jamaica. Nancy, Boyd, from ditto, for ditto.

Princess, Butter, from Seville, for Belfast.

Triton, Tead, from Lisbon, for Placentia.

Jonathan and Susanna, Broom, from London, for Caermarthen.

Elizabeth, Adams, from Cadiz, for Falmouth.

F Integrity, Thompson, from Virginia, for London.

Amazon privateer of Guernsey.

Boscawen ditto of Topsham.

Spencer, Davidson, a coaster.

Wittington, Kennedy, ditto.

Molly, Jones, from Gibraltar, for St. Martins.

G Prince Edward, Williams, from Pool, for Philadelphia,

Hawke, Griffiths, from South-Carolina, for Bristol.

Modesty, Rocket, from Halifax, for Oporto.

Atlanta, Warren,

Three Brothers, Sinclair,

Young, Lodowick, Strong,

Elitha, Jennings, from Bermudas, for New-York.

Garland, Rich, from Glasgow, for Campvere.

[To be continued, with the List of Captures from the French, in our next.]

The above bring our List down to last May, 1757.



Sung by Miss STEVENSON, at Vaux-Hall.

More bright the sun be—gan to dawn, The merry birds to sing; And  
flow'rets dappled o'er the lawn, In all the pride of spring: When  
for a wreath young Damon stray'd, And smil—ing to me, brought it;  
Take this, he cry'd, My dearest maid, And who, who—aye, Aye  
Who'd have thought it?

2.  
I blush'd the present to receive,  
And thank'd him o'er and o'er;  
When soft he sigh'd, bright fair forgive,  
I must have something more:  
One kind sweet kiss will pay me best:  
So earnestly he sought it;  
I let him take it I protest,  
And who—aye who'd have thought it?

3.  
A swain that woo'd with so much art,  
No nymph cou'd long disdain;  
A secret flame soon touch'd my heart,  
And flush'd thro' ev'ry vein:

## The CONTRAST.

**B**RAVE Prussian prince, thou go'st to  
war in earnest,  
And the true soldier from the slave discernest;  
Choosing for officers men that dare fight;  
Not baby beaux, who getting drunk at night,  
Can with their wine-rous'd spirits find the  
heart  
(When all is safe) to play the bully's part;  
Beat an old watchman, damn the magi-  
strate—  
But hide next day—for fear of answering it.

'Twas love inspir'd the pleasing change,  
From him my bosom caught it;  
'Twas strange, indeed, 'twas passing strange,  
And who, aye who'd have thought it?

4.  
Hark! Hymen calls, the shepherd cry'd,  
Let us, my dear, comply,  
We instant went, with love our guide,  
And bound the nuptial tie:  
And ever since that happy day,  
As mutual warmth has taught it,  
We fondly kiss, and sport and play,  
And who—aye who'd have thought it?

Scandal to whomsoever they belong!  
Shame to their country, to the crown  
wrong!

## A PROPHECY.

**F**IFTY-seven to this poor nation,  
Has been a year of sad vexation!  
Yet fifty-eight shall surely bring  
Honour, like Prussia's, to our king:  
But still this blessing to inherit,  
HANG, PAY, and PRAY well, be the spirit,  
So cowards fear! and brave men hope!  
These crowns of laurel, those wreaths of roses.



## A NEW MINUET.



## Poetical ESSAYS in JANUARY, 1758.

To a young LADY in Scotland, who desired the Author would favour her with a Sight of what Manuscript Poems he had in his Possession.

My dear Miss G—N,

SINCE you would explore,  
What verses I at present have in store;  
Receive inclos'd some unconnected rhymes,  
The work of various hands, at various times.

Your dawning taste with pleasure I survey,  
And to its search would nobler scenes display;  
Nor still to manuscripts confine your views,  
The careless fallies of the sporting Muse;  
But fix your eye where real beauty reigns,  
And publick sanction dignifies the strains.

From nature's charms supreme delight to share,  
To feel what's good—sublime—or new—or  
With higher prospects fires the human aim,  
Refines our pleasures, and improves our frame.

This task the Muses claim, by heav'n  
The heart to soften, and enlarge the mind;  
At once to guide, and animate our way,  
Where Truth, and Virtue, hold eternal sway.  
These glorious ends effectually to gain,  
They charm the ear, the fancy entertain;  
Paint all that's fair in nature, to the sight,  
And mix sublime instruction with delight.

Yet not alone this task the muse essays,  
Pretending syrens oft usurp her praise.  
Deck with delusive charms the mimic lay,  
And lead too soon, th'unwary mind astray.  
Hence, tho' in musick all her numbers flow,  
Thro' all her song, tho' endless raptures glow,  
Let taste, let virtue, fly th'enchanted strain,  
Where false the sentiment, the joy is vain.

Not each assuming bard, the nine inspire,  
Whose sacrilegious hand, prophanes the lyre;

Where'er the song, to faithless pleasure leads,  
Thro' fairy prospects, or illusive meads,  
Or flows in dull unanimated rhyme,  
To meanness sinks, or swells to mock sublime;  
The quaint conceit, the force of lab'ring art,  
Can to the muse, or nature owe no part.

Let Homer still your first attention claim,  
Whom all the nine, with all their charms  
in flame,

He first essay'd, their noblest wreaths to gain,  
Ambitious task! yet not essay'd in vain.  
Him future bards with veneration view,  
And with unequal wing, his flights pursue;  
From him invention's copious source explore,  
And deck their labours with the borrowed  
store.

To find a hand that durst attempt his strain,  
A thousand toiling years revolv'd in vain,  
Till fate and nature, smiling on mankind,  
Another brow for epic bays design'd;  
Destin'd between Hesperian suns to bloom,  
And shine the glory of the world and Rome.

Hail sacred Maro! in whose deathless strain,  
Nature and art, united praise attain,  
Correct and pure thy heav'nly numbers flow,  
Yet, with the keenest flame of genius glow,  
Thro' all the records of eternal fate,  
Fame saw but one of nature's works so great.

Britannia's boast! whose lyre by angels  
strung,

Resounded equal to the themes he sung.  
That man his nature might with pleasure see,  
In its full height—God said, Let Milton be.  
Then, as when first his world its charms  
display'd,

Beheld, approv'd, and blest the work he made,  
Whether his song, to hell's dark depth de-  
scend,

Where night and woe united sway extend;  
Or to fair Eden's happier climes arise,  
Or paint the brighter splendors of the skies,

One



One boundless grandeur, one informing soul  
Sustains, illumines, and animates the whole.

In narrower limits, yet with epick rage,  
Next view the buskin'd Muses tread the stage,  
Where pity o'er the wrecks of fate reclines,  
And in the dignity of sorrow shines.

Where courage toils, in storms of fortune tost  
And silent terror stalks in Hamlet's ghost.  
Here mighty Shakespear, on his natal throne,  
Unrival'd shines, with glory all his own;  
Great nature's fav'rite, singularly blest,  
With all the empire of the human breast:  
Him equal knowledge, equal warmth inspire,  
And wisdom tunes and passion strikes his lyre.

In Pope's harmonious pages you may scan  
The proper task and estimate of man;  
Thro' various life, his various song pursue,  
Which as it leads improves in ev'ry view.

In easy flowing numbers if he sing,  
What dire effects from am'rous discord spring;  
His pregnant fancy, to our wond'ring eyes,  
In various forms, bids various objects rise;  
And hangs suspended on a single hair,  
All the conceits and whimsies of the fair.

Like grubs in amber thro' the living line,  
See Blackmore, Gildon, Dennis, Welsted shine;  
For when rash wittlings durst his rage inflame,  
He damn'd the dunces to eternal fame.

If led by truth, and taste, he trace the scenes,  
Where real beauty in full splendor reigns,  
Nature gives sanction to the critick's laws,  
And shews her son, the great sublime he  
draws. [strain

If nigh the silver Thames, his Dorick  
Displays the guiltless passions of the plain,  
With force united on the melting heart,  
Musick and love, their utmost power exert,

If o'er rough rocks, the torrent pours  
along,

Thunders the rolling torrent thro' his song.  
If sighing breezes wanton in the skies,  
Soft in his lay the breathing zephyr sighs.  
Thus bright he shines, in every glory crown'd  
The test of British elegance, and sound.

But hark! what stream of musick pours  
along,

Sublimely sweet, and elegantly strong,  
Sacred to liberty, who rais'd his aim,  
To add one wreath to Cato's deathless fame?  
Tis Addison, whose numbers court thy ear  
Where Churchill's glories ever bright appear:  
Thrice happy pair, with equal ardor fir'd,  
By one great power, in one great cause inspir'd!  
Conquest obsequious led the hero's way,  
With equal spirit glow'd the poet's lay.  
Who would not all the toils of war sustain,  
To shine immortaliz'd in such a strain?  
What muse would cease to strike the loftiest  
lyre,

Should such heroic deeds their song inspire?  
But wisdom, and the genius of mankind,  
Another province to their son assign'd:  
Britain's Spectator—in whose easy page,  
At once is seen, the gentleman, and sage.  
Here knowledge shines, in fairest colours dress'd:  
The noblest truths, in justest words express'd.  
Here cultivate your taste and form your stile;  
Here at Sir Roger's various humours smile,

Here view with fancy's eyes the moral dream,  
Or with new relish pass from theme to theme,  
Hence may you learn in ev'ry light to please  
To think with elegance and write with ease.

With tender feeling and descriptive art,  
Let Thompson charm thy mind, and melt  
thy heart,

Thompson! enamour'd Nature's darling care,  
Who bade him all her noblest talents share;  
With him to streams, and groves and vales  
retir'd,

Inform'd his judgment, and his fancy fir'd,  
Consign'd her faithful pencil to his hand,  
And taught him all her wonders to expand,  
So strong his colours, so divine his art,  
Such beauty forms, such life inspires each part,  
With keener transports scarce our eyes pursue  
The great original, from which he drew.

Would'st thou the ardor of thy thoughts  
unbend,

And with the muse to gayer themes descend,  
See Young, in quick exuberance of thought,  
With all the richest stores of fancy fraught;  
Arm satire's hand with darts, with smiles  
her face

And from the love of fame, each action trace.

Let Garth with sharp, but salutary spleen,  
As musick gentle, but as lightning keen,  
In \* Physick's mock solemnity appear,  
Or with correct † description charm your ear.

The powers of humour, wit, and malice  
join'd

To form one bard, the scourge of human kind.  
Sudden as plagues, his mortal shafts are  
thrown,

And all alike their venom'd fury own;  
Not ting'd a single villain to disgrace,  
But wound without distinction all our race.

O had his rage not men, but crimes pursu'd,  
With milder eyes had he his nature view'd,  
O'er delicacy, had not wit prevail'd,  
And in gross pun, or grosser jest exhal'd;  
Then Swift, in mirth, and satire, might have  
shown,

Perfection to the world, before unknown.

Spirit and ease, would'st thou at once admire,  
Laugh thro' the well told tale with Gay and  
Prior:

Parnel survey, with ev'ry laurel grac'd,  
Hammond with tenderness, and Walsh with  
taste.

The soft distress of Shenstone's rural lay,  
The tender, plaintive, dignity of Gray;  
Or he ‡ who deck'd his Lucy's urn with bays,  
The soul dissolving Orpheus of our days.

Nor must I here forget to recommend,  
Blacklock—my fav'rite—intimate and friend.  
We from our earliest youth to each were  
known,

Alike our pleasures, our associates one:  
Ah! could I add our kindred souls the same,  
Both fir'd alike with one congenial flame;  
Then should my numbers flow like his refin'd,  
Delight your ear and cultivate your mind.

These ornaments of nature, and their age,  
Shall all reward the moments they engage.

Thus far direction holds her friendly light,  
To animate thy taste, and guide its flight

But

\* In the Dispensary.

† In his Claremont.

‡ Lord Lyttelton.



But by attentive reading now refin'd,  
To its own choice she safely leaves thy  
mind.

Yet let not verse alone thy heart engage,  
But oft revolve the just historick page;  
To fancy this, past ages shall restore,  
And Rome and Athens rise to view once more.  
Virtue and truth in heighten'd colours dress'd,  
Embody'd here the passions interest. —

When Alfred's better constellation shines,  
When for the scepter he the crook resigns;  
When Wallace, singly, with vindictive hand,  
Appears the Saviour of a plunder'd land:  
What heart can cease, with patriot warmth  
to beat

Who for their glory, would not share their fate?  
Now still to higher views let reason soar,  
Philosophy's enchanting scenes explore,  
Ashly humane, and Nettleton shall shew,  
What native joys, from sacred virtue flow.

The sage whose soul the love of nature  
warms,

To trace her wonders, and display her charms,  
Consult attentive, and with curious eyes,  
From scene to scene of height'ning beauty  
rise;

Till all the prospect, op'ning to thy sight,  
Shall yield immense, ineffable delight;  
Till reason, being's end and source shall find,  
And all the God-head, burst upon thy mind.

Tho' tyrant custom, with decisive air,  
From learning's calm recess precludes the fair,  
Tho' pedantry with self enamour'd sneer,  
Pronounce domestick toils, their only sphere;  
Their darling tenets, let them still enjoy,  
Your leisure hours in reading still employ.

Yet as society may justly claim,  
A task adapted to each sex and frame,  
Much it imports, in active life to know,  
What to ourselves, to others what we owe;  
What offices, from what relations rise,  
And what our state, and what our frame  
implies.

Its proper place, tho' speculation share,  
Not less the active powers demand thy  
care.

Heav'n on the soul, its image has impress,  
And lighted sacred reason in the breast,  
Yet plac'd each being in a diff'rent sphere,  
And from their natures bade their tasks ap-  
pear;

Domestick duties hence, alike demand,  
Th'attentive judgment, and the active hand:  
Let these, in due degree, thy mind engage,  
Nor let the woman vanish, in the sage.  
O false to nature, to her wisdom blind!  
Who think her various tasks distract the  
mind;

By these in one consistent plan we rise,  
Sense makes us active, action makes us wise.  
Nor rests my song on theory alone,  
These truths are likewise by experience known,  
To prove the maxim just, she still can shew,  
A Gallick Dacier, and a British Rowe.  
Nor are these glories of the female kind,  
To distant climes or periods past confin'd;  
Recent examples I might here display,  
But this detail till meeting I'll delay,

Till then farewell, and ev'ry blessing know,  
That wisdom, taste, and virtue can bestow.  
Oct. 30, 1757. G. G.

On the DEATH of MYRA.

1.  
**T**HE nymphs forsake the op'ning glade:—  
The shepherds seek the secret shade,  
Where tears may ceaseless flow:—  
The brook, erst stealing soft along  
Attentive to the jocund song,  
Flies from this scene of woe.

2.  
To some lone cave, some weeping cell,  
Where pale-ey'd care, and sorrow dwell,  
Strait let me haste away;  
There let me feed on sad despair,  
There drink the bitter grief-fraught tear,  
There weep my soul away.

3.  
When ev'ning spreads her doubtful light,  
And bats wheel on in wildering flight,  
Around my dusk abode;  
I'll stand in mazy silence fixt,  
With much revolving thought perplext,  
Of the dread ways of God.

4.  
When from some mould'ring ivy tower,  
At midnight's solitary hour,  
The moping owl shall moan;  
The sullen plaint my soul shall feel,  
Forth from my hoary moss-grown cell,  
Shall issue many a groan.

5.  
Haply, beside my dark retreat,  
In bleeding accents, sad and sweet,  
The nightingale may sing;  
I'll catch the melancholy song,  
Each rock the echoing waste along,  
With dying woe shall ring.

6.  
Ill suits the face of grief and care,  
To please the laughter-loving fair,  
To dart the lovesome glance;  
To listen to the sprightly note  
Of thrilling Chloe's dulcet throat,  
Or lead the lightsome dance.

7.  
The lightsome dance—the winning smile—  
The mirthful song—which erst awhile  
To please had ev'ry pow'r,  
Be gone!—Let scenes of blackest night  
Succeed each scene of gay delight,  
For—Myra is no more.

8.  
No more with nymphs and Naiads seen,  
She frolics on the flow'ry green,  
In many a sportive maze:  
No more aside the gentle stream  
Fond shepherds pipe, and, love the theme,  
Are proud of Myra's praise.

9.  
No more these eager eyes behold,  
No more these blissful arms enfold,  
That heart-commanding queen:  
No more those lucid eye-balls move  
With looks of tenderness and love,  
Or speak the soul within.

10. That



10.

That soul, with each endearment fraught,  
By holy meek-ey'd virtue taught,  
Not virtue's self could save:  
Death gave th' irrevocable word—  
Obedient wondering worms devour'd  
This prisoner of the grave.

PROLOGUE to the GAMESTER, a Comedy.  
(Alter'd from Shirley, *Dodley's Col. Vol. viii.*)  
Written and spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

W HENE'ER the wits of France take  
pen in hand

To give a sketch of you and this our land,  
One settled maxim thro' the whole you see,  
To wit—their great superiority!  
Urge what you will, they still have this to say,  
That you, who ape them, are less wise than they.

'Tis thus these well-bred letter-writers  
use us; peruse us;  
They trip o'er here, with half an eye,  
Embrace us, eat our meat, and then—  
abuse us.

When this same play was writ, that's now  
before ye, [glory!  
The English stage had reach'd its point of  
Nopaltry thefts disgrac'd this author's pen,  
He painted English manners, English men;  
And form'd his taste on Shakespear and  
old Ben.

Then were French farces, fashions, quite  
unknown; [own:

Our wits wrote well, and all they writ their  
These were the times when no insatiation,  
No vicious modes, no zeal for imitation,  
Had chang'd, deform'd, and sunk the  
British nation.

Should you be ever from yourselves estrang'd,  
The cack will crow, to see the lion chang'd!  
To boast our liberty is weak and vain,  
While tyrant vices in our bosoms reign;  
Not liberty alone a nation saves;  
Corrupted freemen are the worst of slaves.  
Let Prussia's sons each English breast inflame;  
O be our spirit, as our cause, the same!  
And as our hearts with one religion glow,  
Let us with all their ardors drive the foe,  
As heav'n had rais'd our arm, as heav'n  
had giv'n the blow!

Would you rekindle all your ancient fires?  
Extinguish first your modern vain desires.  
Still it is yours, your glories to retrieve;  
Lop but the branches, and the tree shall live:  
With these erect a pile for sacrifice!  
And in the midst—throw all your cards and  
dice.

Then fire the heap; and as it sinks to earth,  
The British genius shall have second birth!  
Shall, Phoenix-like, rise perfect from the  
flame; [fame!  
Spring from the dust, and mount again to

EPILOGUE, written by a Friend,  
And spoken by Mrs. CIBBER.

M Y conduct now will ev'ry mind em-  
ploy, joy:  
And all my friends, I'm sure, will wish me

'Tis joy indeed, and fairly worth the cost,  
To've gain'd the wand'ring heart I once had  
lost. [ful sneer,

"Hold! says the prudish dame, with scorn.  
I must, sweet Madam, stop your high career:  
Where was your pride, your decency, your  
sense? [pense?

To keep your husband in that strange sus-  
For my part, I abominate these scenes—

No ends compensate for such odious means;  
To me I'm sure—but 'tis not fit to utter—  
The very thought has put me in a flutter!

Odious, says Miss, of quick and forward  
parts, [deserts:

Had she done more, she'd giv'n him his  
Oh, had the wretch, but been a spark of mine,  
By Jove I should have paid him in his coin."

Another critic ventures to declare,  
She thinks that cousin Pen has gone too far:  
Nay, surely, she has play'd a gen'rous part,  
A fair dissembler, with an honest heart.

Would any courtly dame in such a case,  
Sollicit, get, and then resign the place?  
She knew, good girl, my husband's refor-  
mation, [passion:

Was (what you'll scarce believe) my only  
And when your scheme is good, and smart,  
and clever,

Cousins have been convenient persons ever.  
With all your wisdom, Madam, cries a wit,  
Had Pen been false, you had been fairly bit:  
'Twas dangerous, sure, to tempt her youth  
with sin,

"The knowing ones are often taken in:"  
The truly good ne'er treat with indignation,  
A nat'ral, unaffected, gen'rous passion;  
But, with an open, lib'ral praise, commend  
Those means which gain'd the honourable end.

Ye beauteous, happy fair, who know to  
bless, [fess,

Warm'd by a mutual flame, this truth con-  
That should we ev'ry various pleasure prove,  
There's nothing like the heart of him we love.

SPEECH of Prince FERDINAND of Brunswick  
to the Hanoverian and Hessian Troops.

T O injur'd troops, thus gallant Brun-  
wick spoke;

"Shall we with tameness bear the Gallick  
yoke?

Will ye, O veterans, inur'd to pains  
And toils of war, drag ignominious chains?  
Turn and behold! Behold where hostile bands  
Seize on your properties, lay waste your lands;  
Your daughters, wives, snatch'd forcibly away,  
Slaves to proud Gallia's sons, to lust a prey!  
Hark! how, with piercing cries, the trem-  
bling maid,

By force subdu'd, implores her father's aid;  
In agonies repeats her brother's name,  
To slay the ruffian, and preserve her fame;  
Rouze! Germans! rouze! a glorious ven-  
geance take;

Religion, honour, freedom, all's at stake!"  
"Enough, they cry'd, let Ferdinand proceed,  
We dare to follow, where he dares to lead."  
Fir'd by their country's wrongs, to arms  
they fly,

Resolv'd to save her, or resolv'd to die.

THE



# Monthly Chronologer.

SUNDAY, Jan. 1.

THE court went into mourning for the late princess Caroline. (See p. 619.)

MONDAY, 2.

The earl marshal ordered a general mourning for the late princess Caroline.

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. Bray, Commander of his Majesty's armed Vessel the Adventure, to Admiral Smith, dated in Dungeness Road.*

"Being at an anchor here, yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, saw a snow reach in for the Nefs: At first took her for a man of war: However, we cleared ship, and veered away to the splice on the windlafs. About two cut the splice, and made sail large. A few minutes after, began to fire at each other, when, judging he intended to rake us, I ordered the helm to be put hard a port, which had the desired effect of laying her athwart hawse, her bowsprit coming in between our main and mizen-masts. We immediately passed the end of the mizen top-sail sheet thro' his bobstay, and made it fast; but fearing to lose so good an opportunity, and that they would get clear of us, got a hawser, and passed it three times round her bowsprit and the capston on our quarter-deck, so that the action depended chiefly on the small arms, which was very smart about an hour. She then struck her colours, but upon our boarding her, began to fire again, which was soon silenced. She proves to be the Machault privateer of Dunkirk, 14 nine pounders and 182 men, Jean Jacques Velhult, commander, and came from thence the same morning. I cannot exactly say, but from the best information I can as yet get, we have killed and wounded 40 men, with the loss of only one man killed, and two wounded, on our side."

It appeared by a letter from admiral Smith, that capt. Bray and the pilot were the persons who passed the hawser round the privateer's bowsprit, and secured it to the capston on the Adventure's quarter-deck.

[This brave commander has, for his gallant behaviour, been since raised to the command of an 80 gun ship.]

THURSDAY, 5.

The remains of her royal highness the princess Caroline, were interred in Henry the VIIIth's chapel. (See p. 39.) On occasion of the death of this excellent princess, the lords and commons, at their meeting, presented addresses of condolence to his majesty.

January, 1758.

SATURDAY, 7.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Capt. Byron, of his Majesty's Ship the America, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth Sound.*

"The 9th of December, in the latitude of 48, the lizard bearing N. 71 E. 140 leagues, we retook the John Galley, belonging to Boston, laden with tar and oil, put some hands on board her, and ordered her for Plymouth. The 14th the Coventry joined us. On the 18th, in the latitude of 48. 40. lizard N. 82. E. 203 leagues, we took a French ship from Gaspil bay, called the Neptune, laden with fish, put some men into her, and ordered her also to Plymouth. On the 19th, in the latitude of 49. 20. the lizard N. 86. E. 214 leagues, we came up with a French snow, who, in firing her stern chace at the Brilliant, which was very near her, by some accident took fire in her powder-room, and blew up all the after-part of her. She burnt with great violence for half an hour, and then sunk. Out of 70 hands no more than 24 could be saved, and those so miserably burnt, that many of them are since dead. She was a very fine vessel, of upwards of 200 tons, called the Diamond, mounted 14 carriage guns, came from Quebec, and was of very great value, as her cargo consisted of the finest furs. On the 24th, in the morning, in the latitude of 48. 51. the lizard 84 E. 204 leagues, we chased a French privateer, and, towards the evening, falling very little wind, the Coventry came up with her, and engaged her an hour and half, when she struck. She was called the Dragon, belonging to Bayonne, is quite a new ship, and was but just come out upon her first cruize. She has 24 nine pounders, and many swivels, and had 284 men. She had four killed and 10 or 12 wounded. The Coventry had only six wounded, one of which is since dead. On the 25th, as we were employed in removing the prisoners, we saw a sail, and made the Brilliant's signal to chace, who soon came up with her. She was a snow privateer of 14 guns from Bayonne, called the Intrepide. She fired into the Brilliant, and wounded one man, upon which the Brilliant returned the fire, and sunk her. She had 130 men, eight or ten of which were killed, the rest were saved by the Brilliant's boats."

Capt. Parker, in one of the new fir ships, took a French frigate of 36 guns and 300 men.

SATURDAY, 14.

Admiralty-office. Capt. Lockhart, of the Tartar, is arrived at Plymouth with a French ship and snow from St. Domingo, taken by himself and the Magnanime.

These



These prizes sailed from Cape François on the 12th of November, with 34 sail of merchant ships under convoy of the Intrepide, Opiniatre, Sceptre, Greenwich, and three frigates.

The prisoners informed capt. Lockhart, that his majesty's ships Edinburgh, Dreadnought, Augusta, and a sloop, had blocked up the harbour of Cape François for some weeks: That, on the 15th of October, all the French squadron failed to drive the English off the coast; and the next day the two squadrons came to a close engagement, which continued till night, when the French squadron having the land breeze, with the help of their frigates were towed into port, greatly disabled, and the Opiniatre dismounted. They had 300 men killed, and as many wounded. The French themselves allow the English to have acquired great honour, and that nothing but the night, and the assistance of their frigates, saved their squadron. The prisoners also informed capt. Lockhart, that the Princess Mary, some days before the action, had been disabled in her masts by lightening, and was gone to Jamaica.

The Medway and Lowestoffe are also arrived at Plymouth with two French ships, one of 300 tons, eight guns, 23 seamen, and 19 soldiers; the other of 350 tons, 20 carriage and 10 swivel guns, 61 seamen, and 20 soldiers; both laden with provisions for Louisbourg; the former of which was taken by the Sterling Castle and Essex, the latter by the Lowestoffe, on the second instant.

The prisoners say they sailed from L'Isle Aix, in company with three other merchant ships laden with provisions for Louisbourg, under convoy of the Prudente and Capricieux, and the Tripon and Heroine frigates, the two former of which parted company with them the day before they were taken.

The frigates made their escape from our ships by its falling little wind, before which his majesty's ships out sailed them greatly; but there is reason to believe, that the other merchant ships are taken by the ships that were left in chace of them.

The Brilliant and Coventry are likewise arrived at Plymouth with two prizes, one from St. Domingo, the other from Cape-Breton.

The cruizers in the bay, and elsewhere, have had most extraordinary success against the enemy, this month; and we may add to the above accounts, that his majesty's ships Alcide, Vanguard, Biddeford, and Dolphin, took Le Firme, of 450 tons, from St. Domingo; a privateer of 20 guns, belonging to Bourdeaux; and Le Amphitrite, from St. Domingo. The Chichester took a privateer of 12 guns and 70 men; the Dunkirk two prizes bound from Rochelle for Louisbourg, with provisions; and a third from Port Louis to St. Domingo, with

wine, oil, &c. The Hussar fir ship took a French ship of 36 guns and 300 men, after killing 100 of the enemy. The Brilliant took the Charmante, from Louisbourg for Brest. The Turaine from St. Domingo, for Rochelle, was taken by the Isis. The Shannon brought in a French frigate of 36 guns, and another frigate of 36 guns was sunk in the bay. Nor have our privateers been idle, but have taken many of the enemy's St. Domingo fleet, &c. particularly the Severn and Constantine, of Bristol, who took the Roy David, of 400 tons; and a frigate of the enemy's of 36 guns, bearing down upon the Constantine, overset, and every soul perished. The Ancient Britain of Bristol, and the Earl of Granville, of Jersey, took a large ship with stores and soldiers bound to Louisbourg; and the Mars, Dolman, of Bristol, took also a large sloop, richly laden, one of the St. Domingo fleet.

#### TUESDAY, 17.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Mary Larney, and Alice Davis, for high treason, in diminishing guineas; Elizabeth Tompkinson, for robbing a dwelling-house; Joseph Weeley, for stealing silk, from a mercer; Jane Preston, for breaking open and robbing a dwelling-house, at Finchley; Samuel Long, John Allen, and John Davis, for a highway robbery, received sentence of death; one to be transported for 14 years; 10 for seven years; three to be whipped, and four branded. Sleep and Johnson, for misprision of treason, were sentenced to be imprisoned for life, in Newgate, and to forfeit all their goods and chattels to the king.

Two houses were consumed by fire, at Mortlake, in Surry, and a servant maid perished in the flames.

#### WEDNESDAY, 18.

Was a great assembly, or rout, at the Mansion-house, at which there was the greatest number of gentlemen and ladies ever known on such an occasion in the city!

His majesty sent a message to the House of commons, acquainting them of the situation of his electoral dominions, and the steps he had taken thereupon; which they unanimously resolved to take into consideration.

The Leghorn fleet arrived under the convoy of his majesty's ship the Portland.

#### TUESDAY, 24.

Being his Prussian majesty's birth-day, was celebrated with great demonstrations of joy in this city and suburbs.

Was a total eclipse of the moon, which began at 29 minutes after four, and ended 24 minutes after eight in the morning. The total obscuration continued about two hours.

The cup and salver presented to capt. Lockhart, are curiously chased and embossed, with the several French privateers, his own ship, and arms. The salver is 26 inches



1758. inches diameter, with the following inscription:

The gift of the two publick companies,  
The under-writers and merchants of the city  
of London,

To capt. John Lockhart, commander of the  
Tartar,

For his signal service in supporting the trade,  
by distressing the French privateers  
in the year 1757.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

At a court of common-council, it was resolved to petition the house of commons, for a bill to explain and amend the act for repairing London-Bridge, which was presented the same day.

The city of York have voted the freedom of their corporation to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, in gold boxes.

To discover whether flour be adulterated with whiting or chalk, mix with it some juice of lemon, or good vinegar: If the flour be pure, they will remain together at rest; but if there be a mixture of whiting or chalk, a fermentation, or working, like yeast, will ensue. The adulterated meal is whiter and heavier than the good. The quantity that an ordinary tea-dish will contain, has been found to weigh more than the quantity of genuine flour, by four drachms and 19 grains Troy. (See p. 28.)

The bounties to seamen and able-bodied landmen are continued to February 18 next. (See our last Vol. p. 561.)

Christenings and burials in Birmingham last year: Christened at St. Martin's 418; at St. Philip's 329: In all 747. Buried at St. Martin's 444; at St. Philip's 343: In all 787.

On Christmas-day last, a dish of ripe strawberries was brought to the table of Arthur Kelly, of Kelly, in the county of Devon, Esq; for the production of which no art has been made use of.

The garrison of Breslau (see our last Vol. p. 653.) consisting of 14,000 men, were made prisoners of war; amongst which are 11 general officers, and 400 other officers. The names of the general officers are, lieutenant-general Sprecher. — Major-generals Schrenberg, Beck, Wolfferdorff, and Broun. — General of artillery, Keil. — Major-generals Reischach, Haller, Wolff, Nostitz, Gemming, Meyer, Dufin, and Ruchlin, wounded.

His Prussian majesty appointed general parkade governor of the town, and major-general Geist commandant.

Christenings at Vienna, in 1757, 5384: Burials 6559.

Christenings in Paris, last year, 14006, besides the foundlings, who amounted to 6722. Burials 17237. Weddings 4710.

A yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin, ending the 25th of December, 1757: Males baptized this year 970; females baptized 967; males buried this year 959; females buried 967; above sixteen 1131; under sixteen 694; total buried this year 1926; total baptized 1837;

increased in burials 275; increased in baptisms 445.

Two rich St. Domingo ships have been taken by the New-York privateers: From thence we also learn, that col. Peter Schuyler, who was taken at Oswego, is returned to Fort Edward. The French have destroyed the German flats for 40 miles, in Albany, and carried off 40 families.

Several beneficial acts have been passed by the assembly of Georgia.

They have found out a new way of making indigo in South-Carolina, of the best quality, and succeed greatly in that manufacture.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. **M**R. James Fletcher, an eminent bookfeller, in Pater-Noster-Row, was married to Miss Stout, of Oxford.

2. Mr. Kimber, an eminent apothecary at Windsor, to Mrs. Bland, of Eton.

9. Dr. Kelly, of Oxford, to Miss Sydal. James Ross, Esq; to Miss Blackburn, daughter of Sir George Blackburn, of Selby, in Yorkshire, Bart. with a fortune of 4000l. and 400l. per ann.

16. John Amphlett, of Clent, in Staffordshire, Esq; to Miss Molly Hopwood.

17. John Wordsworth, Esq; to Miss Judith Townsend, second daughter of Chauncy Townsend, Esq;

18. Dr. George Buxton, to Miss Chandler.

20. William Jenkins, of Mortlake, Esq; to Miss Polly Williams, of Dorking.

25. John Upton, of Upton Place, in Cornwall, Esq; to Miss Sally Neeve, of Weybridge.

Capt. Hamilton, son of the late lord Archibald Hamilton, to Miss Barlow.

John Edwards, Esq; to Miss Barry.

Jan. 1. Lady of the Rt. Hon. lord Barnard, was delivered of a daughter.

— of major Montolieu, of a son.

2. — of lord Robert Manners, of a daughter.

9. Countess Gower, of a son and heir.

15. Lady of John Mitchell, Esq; of a son.

25. — of John St. Leger Douglas, Esq; of a daughter.

26. Lady Duncannon, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. **F**ELIX Norton, of Croydon, in Surry, Esq;

Joseph Beachcroft, of Tottenham, Esq;

Leonard Batchelor, of Horsted, in Norfolk, Esq;

4. Relief of William Bumpsted, Esq; who died December 28. She was daughter of the late Sir John Eyles. (See our last Vol. p. 654.)

5. Samuel Bishop, of Walcot, Esq;

6. Mr. Newland, senior, an eminent apothecary and surgeon at Deptford, aged 70.

Mr. Allan Ramsay, the poet, at Edinburgh.

Hon. Arthur Blannerhasset, a justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland.



7. Elrington Reed, of Trough-End, in Northumberland, Esq;

Richard Worlop, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Yorkshire.

8. Rt. Hon. George Yelverton, earl of Suffex, first lord of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales; succeeded in title and estate by his only brother Henry, now earl of Suffex.

9. Mrs. Gilbert, mother of the archbishop of York, aged 98.

John Harvey, Esq; son of John Harvey, Esq; member for Wallingford.

Rev. Dr. Pater Allix, dean of Ely.

11. George Dashwood, of Henningham, in Suffolk, Esq;

Lady Collet, of Ponder's-End.

William Walker, of York Buildings, Esq;

Henry Barnsley, of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

13. Mr. Charles Gilburn, an eminent merchant.

14. Mr. Henry Pointer, an eminent Blackwell-hall factor.

John Hayward, Esq; 40 years town-clerk of Sandwich.

15. Hon. James Scot, brother to the duke of Buccleugh.

John Hardres, Esq; who was member for Canterbury in several parliaments.

16. Lady Henrietta Vane, daughter of the earl of Darlington.

18. George Milborne, of Monastowe, in Monmouthshire, Esq;

George Burton, of Eltham, in Kent, Esq;

Jacob Shard, of Southwark, Esq;

19. His grace James, duke of Hamilton and Brandon; succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, the marquis of Clydesdale, an infant.

Mr. James Nettleton, formerly an eminent dry salter.

Hon. Richard Arundel, clerk of the pipe in the Exchequer, uncle to the lord Arundel, of Trerice.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. at the Bath.

21. Joseph Green, of Windsor, aged 112.

25. Rt. Hon. lord visc. Windsor, at Bath,

Capt. James Warren, of Grange, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland, who was an officer in all queen Anne's wars, and the survivor of seven brothers who were all captains in the army.

Catherine Giles, of Glenwhorrey, in the county of Belfast, in Ireland, aged 122.

George Vance, of the the parish of Clonsfelle, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, aged 119.

Col. Duffeaux, of the Royal American regiment, in America.

The marquis de la Chetardie, well known some years since for his intrigues at several courts.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Nutcombe Quick, presented to the chancellorship and canon residentiaryship of the cathedral of Exeter.—Mr. James

Carrington, to the chancellorship of the diocese of Exeter. — Joseph Cooper, B. A. to the rectory of Hatherton, in Leicestershire. — Mr. Tho. Nixon, to the living of Great Dalby, in Leicestershire. — Richard Wilton, M. A. to the vicarage of Wrasbury cum Langley, in Buckinghamshire. — Edward Burkett, M. A. to the vicarage of Becklam in Gloucestershire. — Mr. William Nelson, to the rectory of Hillington, in Norfolk. — Mr. Richards, to the rectory of Coychurch in Glamorganshire. — Mr. Edward Williams, son, to the vicarage of Hobley, in Hertfordshire. — Robert Fowler, M. A. to the rectory of Stoke Netherwood, in Somersetshire. — Mr. Smith, to the living of Warlingham in Surry. — Thomas Hewson, B. A. to the rectory of Ledbury, in Gloucestershire. — Mr. Edward Talbot, to the vicarage of Kempston, in Staffordshire. — Tho. Birchley, M. A. to the vicarage of Thornbury in Worcestershire. — Ralph Webb, M. A. to the rectory of Pembey St. Margaret, in Suffolk. — Robert Lawson, M. A. to the rectory of Fishbourne, in Sussex. — Mr. Barker, to the rectory of Castle-Camps, in Cambridgeshire. — Mr. Bearcroft, to the rectory of Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire. — John Allen, M. A. to the vicarage of Meole, in Shropshire.

A dispensation passed the seal, to enable Henry Newman, M. A. to hold the rectory of Shipton-Beauchamp, with the rectory of Spackford, in Somersetshire. — To enable Robert Walker, B. L. to hold the vicarage of Christ-Town, in Devonshire, with the rectory of Lushington, in Cornwall. — To enable Edward Burkett, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Kirkland, with the rectory of Aldingham, in Cumberland.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**W**HITEHALL, Jan. 24. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Richard lord Edgecumbe, the offices of warden and chief justice in Eyre of all his majesty's forests, [parks, chaces, and warrens beyond Trent.

The king has been pleased to grant the office or offices of chancellor of the duchy and county Palatine of Lancaster unto Thomas Hay, Esq; commonly called lord viscount Dupplin.

The king has been pleased to make the following military promotions, viz. Lieutenants-general: James Cochran, John Brown, Peregrine Lascelles, Sir John Bruce Hope, Bart. John Folliott, Thomas Murray, James Stuart, lord John Murray, John, earl of Loudoun, Maurice Boscawen, William, earl of Panmure, lord George Beauclerk, lord George Sackville, William, earl of Ancram, William, earl of Harrington, and Hugh Warburton. — Majors-general: George Boscawen, Thomas, earl of Effingham, George Howard, Robert Rich, Joseph



Joseph Yorke, Sir John Whiteford, Bart. William Kingsley, Charles, lord Cathcart, Paul Mascareen, William Whitemore, Alexander Duroure, William Belford, and Bennet Noel.

St. James's, Jan. 27. Lord Geo. Sackville and lord Dupplin, were sworn of the privy council.—Geo. Haldane, Esq; was appointed governor of Jamaica.—Francis Bernard, Esq; governor of New-Jersey.—Francis Fauquier, Esq; lieut. governor of Virginia.—Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; lieut. governor of Massachusetts Bay.

*From the rest of the PAPERS.*

His majesty has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to the rank of colonels in the army serving in North-America, viz. George Monro, Thomas Gage, Ralph Burton, Francis Grant, John Donaldson, Henry Bouquet, Esqrs. Sir John St. Clair, Bart. Andrew Rollo, Simon Fraser, Hunt Walsh, James Murray, William Haviland, Montagu Wilmot, William Forster, ——— Beaver, Frederick Haldiman, Arthur Morris, Archibald Montgomery, Demetrius James, George Williamson, and John Young, Esqrs. —Robert Monckton, Esq; lieut. col. commandant of the Royal American regiment, in the room of lieut. col. Duffeaux, deceased. —Lord Dupplin chosen recorder of Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Pont, who resigned; and his lordship appointed Edward Leeds, Esq; his deputy.—Mr. Meadows appointed knight marshal, in the room of his father, deceased.—Anthony Dickens, Esq; a prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas, in the room of Mr. Wegg, who has resigned. —John Shelley, Esq; clerk of the pipe, in the room of the Hon. Richard Arundel, deceased. — John Brettel, Esq; chief clerk of the Stamp-office, in the room of Mr. Wyndham.

*Alterations in the List of Parliament.*

WYCOMB. Edmund Waller, Esq; in the room of John Waller, Esq; dec. Hindon. James Calthrope, Esq; ——— James Dawkins, Esq; deceased. Orford. Right Hon. Henry Legge, re-chosen on promotion.

**B—KR—TS.**

JOHN Richman, of Ipswich, merchant. John Taylor, of New-Malton, Yorkshire, grocer. Thomas Yeats, of Andover, innholder. Andrew Fielder, of Southampton, vintner. James Bowyer, of Bristol, broker. Thomas Shaw, of Ecclestone, in Staffordshire, tanner. Thomas Watson, of Reading, bargemaster. Mary Crumpton, of Bell-yard, innkeeper. John Kirkley, of Hamsteels, in Durham, maltster. Joseph Cape, of Low Ireby, in Cumberland, grocer. Cornwell Burchall, of Whitechapel, baker. Richard May, of Wallbrooke, cooper. Richard Windsor, of Staines, innholder. John Letter, of Christ-Church, gimp-spinner. Joseph Beckett, of Whitechurch, butcher. Elizabeth Hanbury, of Bristol, widow, and ironmonger. Nathaniel Ford, of St. Thomas the Apostle, in Devonshire, merchant. Henry Carefield, of Little Tower-Hill, mercer and haberdasher. Johnson Pascoe, of Westminster, malt-distiller. John Cowies, of Gloucester, grazier.

**COURSE of EXCHANGE,**

LONDON, Saturday, January 28, 1758.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Ufance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-4rs.

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.**

SINCE the surrender of Breslau to the Prussians, they have not only drove the Austrians out of Lignitz, and every other part of Prussian Silesia, except the town of Schweidnitz alone, which they have blocked up; but a detachment from their grand army, now in quarters of cantonment about Breslau, have penetrated into the Austrian, or southern part of Silesia, and have made themselves masters of Troppaw, Jaggerdorf, &c. The king himself seems resolved to pass some part of the winter at Breslau, that his brave soldiers may have some rest after their fatigues. Here, after having dispatched the business of the day, he dines in publick every day with some of his chief officers, and at night he makes harmony succeed to discord, by giving a concert of musick in his own apartment.

As to the remains of the Austrian army under prince Charles of Lorraine and count Daun, soon after their defeat of the 5th ult. they retired into Bohemia, where they entered into quarters of cantonment, the head quarters being fixed at Konigingratz; and as soon as every possible measure was taken for their security, prince Charles set out for Vienna, where he arrived the 7th instant.

On the 29th ult. the French garrison in the castle of Harbourg capitulated, and surrendered that castle to the Hanoverians; but by their obstinate defence, the fortifications of the castle are said to be so much demolished, that the whole must be rebuilt. The terms of capitulation granted to the garrison were, that they should engage not to serve against his majesty during the present war, but should be permitted to march out with all the honours of war, upon delivering up all the artillery, ammunition, and magazines to the besiegers, which are said to be very considerable.

As marshal Richlieu had collected as many of his troops in and about the city of Zell,



Zell, as he could get together, the Hanoverian army under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick began their march on the 6th ult. with a design to attack him, and to drive him from that city, and as they advanced, all the French parties that were in their rout, retreated to Zell, but not without some loss, and after abandoning several of their magazines which were seized by the enemy. By the 13th, the Hanoverian army had advanced within a league of Zell, when the two armies began to cannonade one another, and all the French troops that were on the right of the Aller retreated into the town, after setting fire to all the magazines they had on that side of the river, by which the suburbs of the town on that side were set on fire, and several persons, it is said, perished in the flames. As the French had not got together all the troops they expected, they had taken care to intrench themselves strongly in the town, and to have every pass upon the river Aller well guarded, so that prince Ferdinand found it would be too dangerous, or, at least, that it would occasion too great a loss of men, to attack them in that post, and to pass the river, and march forward without attacking he could not, because his army would have been in danger of starving for want of provisions. Therefore, after remaining in his camp until the 21st, as his troops suffered greatly by the severity of the weather, he broke up his camp, and returned towards Ulzen and Lunenburg, in order to put his army into winter quarters, which he performed without any loss, though followed by several parties of the French light troops.

This is the account we have from the Hanoverian head quarters, but the French give a different account of this affair, as follows:

Utrecht, Jan. 2. On the 21st marshal Richelieu beat to arms, and advanced towards the eminences and a wood which were occupied by the allies: These having their flanks covered with cannon, kept firing very smartly on the French, who answered it with equal briskness. This cannonading lasted several hours. Richelieu continued to advance, causing, at the same time, several troops to file off by the right of the Orteze; when word was brought to him, that prince Ferdinand's army had quitted its post, and had marched to the left, fifteen thousand French were immediately sent to pursue them. And to this they add, that, in the retreat of the Hanoverian army, they made 500 of them prisoners, and seized some of their artillery.

Altho' the two armies have ever since continued in their winter quarters, the headquarters of the Hanoverians being in Lunenburg, and those of the French in Hanover, with a numerous detachment in Zell, yet skirmishes often happen between their out-parties; and prince Ferdinand ordered general Hardenberg, with the troops under his command, to attack Rothenberg, and,

after reducing that place, to march to Ferden; which enterprize is said to have brought on a smart action between them and a body of French troops, to the advantage of the former, but as yet we have no particulars.

The Prussian army under marshal Lehwald had, by the beginning of this month, drove the Swedes out of every part of the Prussian Pomerania, and, since that time, they have made themselves masters of the whole Swedish Pomerania, except Stralsund and the Isle of Rugen, by which they have not only got a large extent of country to lay under contribution, but have possessed themselves of several of the Swedish magazines; and his Prussian majesty, at the same time that he spares his own people as much as he can, very wisely resolves to draw as much money as possible, from every enemy's country he can make himself master of; for he has just demanded a new contribution of 500,000 crowns from the electorate of Saxony; and having discovered that the duke of Mecklenburg was laying up magazines in his country for the use of the French, he has sent troops into that country, and has not only seized those magazines, but is raising contributions throughout that country, whereupon the duke himself has retired to Lubeck, attended by the French minister.

Vienna, Dec. 17. Their imperial majesties being informed of what passed in the electorate of Hanover, notwithstanding the convention of Closter Seven, sent word yesterday to the baron de Steinberg, minister to the king of Great-Britain as elector of Hanover, to appear no more at court, or confer with their ministers; adding, that after this declaration, he would easily conceive his stay here would not be very agreeable, accordingly the baron has demanded the necessary passports for his departure.

About the same time their imperial majesties had the satisfaction to hear, that the empress of Russia had signed her accession, in form, to the treaty between the courts of Vienna, Versailles, and Sweden; and soon after they had an additional satisfaction in hearing, that the princess royal of Russia was brought to bed of a prince, so that she has now two princes alive.

The archbishop of Paris, by his pride and obstinacy, has brought upon himself a second exile, having been banished to Sarlat, a small city of Perigord, 120 leagues from Paris, and on the 5th instant he set out for the place of his exile.

By our late accounts, we have heard of nothing but preparations for war both in Spain and Portugal; and the French partizans give out, that there is to be presently not only a change of ministers, but a change of measures at the court of Madrid; but whatever may be as to the latter, they seem by the last mail to be quite mistaken as to the former; for by that mail we had the following articles from Madrid, dated Dec.



The French and Imperial ambassadors have each of them sent expresses to their respective courts, which, it is said, contain dispatches of the utmost importance. It is generally reported, that the king is strongly solicited by France and Vienna, to enter into the present war, in order to compel the opposite powers to peace by superior forces.

The frequent councils held at court have excited the attention of M. Ruvigny de Cosne, who is charged with the affairs of Great-Britain, and last week he dispatched a courier to London.

The marquis de Grimaldi still continues to frequent his majesty's palace very assiduously, and is received with great distinction, yet there is no change in the ministry, as has been given out by some of our over hasty politicians; and it is well known, that Don Richard Wall has the happiness to fill the post he is in entirely to the satisfaction of both court and people.

Tho' a peaceable correspondence still subsists between this kingdom and England, with regard to their respective subjects, yet that does not hinder us from taking effectual methods not to let the English form any settlement in the Spanish West-Indies, and especially to hinder them from coming and cutting logwood in the bay of Campeachy, it being become a maxim with us at present, not to make any more complaints on this head, but to take a much shorter way, by making all the English, who come for that purpose, prisoners, and seizing their vessels, which will be condemned as legal captures, as has been done several times since the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

# The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for January, 1758.

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## BILLS of Mortality from Dec. 20. to Jan. 17.

Christ.	{ Males 520 Femal. 505 }	1025
Buried	{ Males 747 Femal. 693 }	1440
Died under 2 Years old		426
Between 2 and 5		168
5 and 10		54
10 and 20		49
20 and 30		136
30 and 40		142
40 and 50		138
50 and 60		116
60 and 70		90
70 and 80		72
80 and 90		41
90 and 100		8

1440

Buried	{ Within the Walls	99
	{ Without the Walls	343
	{ In Mid. and Surry	710
	{ City & Sub. West.	288

1440

Weekly, Dec. 27	—	326
Jan. 3	—	351
10	—	412
17	—	351

1440

Decreased in the Burials this Month 41.  
Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.

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